Seventh Series, Vol. XLVIII, No. 46.

Monday, April 30, 1984
Vaisakha 10, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)

PARLIAMENT
5. (14) I
24. 8. 84

(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 41 to 52)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Rs. 4.00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

No. 46, Monday, April 30, 1984/Vaisakha 10, 1906 (Saka)

		COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions ;	... ...	1—28
*Starred Questions Nos.	864, 868, 869, 871, 874, 878 and 882	
Written Answers to Questions :	... ...	28—225
Starred Questions Nos.	865 to 867, 870, 872, 873, 875 to 877, 879 to 881 and 883	28—44
Unstarred Questions Nos.	9257 to 9304, 9306 to 9378, 9380 to 9384 and 9386 to 9415	44—224
Papers Laid on the Table	... ...	226—232
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	... ...	232
Minutes of First to Thirty-Eighth and forty-third to forty-seventh sittings		
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	... ...	232—233
Fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth Reports		
Public Accounts Committee	... ...	233—235
Hundred and Ninety Sixth, Two hundred and first, two Hundred and Fourth to Two hundred-Sixth, Two Hundred and tenth to Two Hundred Seventh Reports		
Estimates Committee	... ...	235
Seventy-Sixth and Eighty-Fourth Reports and Minutes of Sittings		
Committee on Public Undertakings	... ...	236—240
Eighty-eigth, Ninety-first, Ninety Fifth, Ninety Sixth and Ninety Seventh Reports and Minutes of sittings		
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	... ...	240—259
Reported increase in terrorist activities by extremist elements in Jammu and Kashmir posing a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation		
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	... ...	240 246—253
Shri P.C. Sethi	... ...	254—256 258—259
Shri Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	... ...	256—258
Election to Committee	... ...	259
Coir Board		

*The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Bills — *Introduced*	260—262
Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill	260
Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill	260
Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill	261
Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution (Amendment) Bill	261
Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill	261—262
Matters Under Rule 377	262—267
(i) Need to relax the ban for hilly areas in regard to creation of new posts and filling up of vacant posts	
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	262
(ii) Non availability of postal articles in certain rural post offices in Bihar	
Shrimati Krishna Sahi	262—263
(iii) Extension of Yamuna-Ganga train upto Delhi in the morning and upto Mathura in the evening	
Shri Digamber Singh	263
(iv) Need to direct Punjab Government to transfer the charge of head-works of Ropar, Ferozepur and Harika to Bhakra Beas Management Board as per Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966	
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	264
(v) Supply of adequate quantities of diesel to farmers in U.P.	
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	264—265
(vi) Need to remove the ban for transportation of coal by road in Bihar.	
Prof Ajit Kumar Mehta	265—266
(vii) Demand for an Independent Corporation of India Mica Trading Corporation and Constituting a separate Corporation for Indian Mica Production Corporation	
Shri R.L.P. Verma	266—267
(viii) Dubbing of film Gandhi in all regional languages of India	
Prof. P.J. Kurien	267
Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill	267—323
Motion to Consider—	
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	268—271
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	271—273
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	273—275
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	275—278
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	278—280
Shri Banarsi Das	280—284

			COLUMNS
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	...	...	284—287
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	...	...	287—289
Shri K. Mayathevar	...	...	289—294
Shri Mool Chand Daga	...	...	294—297
Shri R.L.P. Verma	...	...	297—302
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	...	...	302—310
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	...	...	310—322
Clauses			
2 and 1			
Motion to Pass			
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	...	...	322—323
Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill	...	...	323—339
Motion to Consider—			
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	...	...	323—325
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	...	...	325—327
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	...	...	327—329
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	...	...	329—331
Shri Ram Lal Rahi	...	...	331—335
Clauses			
2 to 4 and 1			
Motion to Pass—			
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	...	...	335—339
Business Advisory Committee	...	...	340
Sixty-second Report—*Presented*			
Half-An-Hour Discussion	...	...	340—350
U.K. Curbs on Entry of Indians			
Shri Brajamohan Mohanty	...	...	340—343
Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	...	...	343—345
	...	...	347—350
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	...	...	345
Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta	...	...	345—347

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 30, 1984/Vaisakha 10, 1906 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cooperation from Cooperative Credit Institutions to IRDP

*864. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cooperative credit institutions are not giving their full cooperation to the Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) It is true that the flow of credit from the Cooperative Sector for term loaning for the Schemes included in the Integrated Rural Development Programme has not been very encouraging.

(b) The main reasons for the low participation of Cooperative Credit Institutions in IRDP are : stringent security norms for sanction of loans, and in particular, in the case of Land Development Banks (LDB), insistence on landed security, the requirement of share capital contribution and the ineligibility of some IRDP beneficiaries to draw term loans in view of overdues of crop loans.

(c) This Ministry has addressed the State Governments and the Ministry of Agriculture to take measures to increase the flow of cooperative loans under IRDP. The Ministry of Agriculture has informed that a model bill has been circulated by them to the State Governments suggesting amendments to the State Acts to enable LDBs to take up financing of IRDP activities. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has set up a working group to examine the reasons for the poor participation of the cooperatives in IRDP and the measures necessary to increase their loaning.

SHRI MADHAVARO SCINDIA : Sir, the hon. Minister has said that one of the main reasons for the low participation of cooperative institutions is the stringent security norm for sanction of loans.

I would like to know—

(a) whether Government will be considering the alteration of the norms specifically for the IRDP purposes ; and

(b) whether the nationalised institutions are not very responsive to the weaker sections in the rural areas. To start off with a particular agent, if he is posted there, that is considered as a punishment post and he is disinterested in his work and all he is interested in is for a quick transfer back to the district headquarters or to the divisional headquarters. So, I think, that cooperative institutions are far more responsive and more representative of the weaker sections. Therefore, I think, that it would be much better if the funds of the nationalised banks which are earmarked for the IRDP loans are handed over to Apex Cooperatives in the States so that they can distribute it through their network and, these funds, when they are handed over to the Apex institutions, should be guaranteed by the respective State Governments. This would contribute positively to the elimination of the recipient of the IRDP from going from door to door or from bank to bank and it would enable him to get a quick sanction for his

loans. It would reduce the overheads of the nationalised banks and it would make the lending institutions far more responsive to the needs of the weaker sections. I would like to know from the Government whether such a proposal, to hand over funds, earmarked for the IRDP in the Nationalised Banks, to apex cooperative institutions in the State headquarters to be guaranteed by the State Government, is under the consideration of the Government. If it is there, how soon will a decision be taken ; if it is not there, why is it not under consideration ? Would the Government quickly consider this ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : So far as the commercial banks are concerned, I may inform the hon. Member and, through him, the entire House...

MR. SPEAKER : Not through him.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Through you, the entire House ..

MR. SPEAKER : I have not delegated that power.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : .. the rules of the Commercial Banks have not been unsatisfactory.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Give me the figures.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : I am giving you the figures. So far as the Sixth Plan period is concerned, the figures are :

Subsidy	Target for credit moiblisation
Rs. 1500 crores	Rs. 3,000 crores Upto February 1984,

according to reports, it is seen that already Rs 2,030 crores have been mobilised by way of credit. Our expectation is that when the full reports are received from the various States, achievement will go upto Rs 2,250 crores, for the period ending March, 1984. It is expected that during the last year of the current plan the balance would be made up and the full target of Rs. 3,000 crores would be achieved. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : What about my suggestion to hand it over to the apex institution which is more representative to the weaker sections ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : So far as the apex cooperative banks are concerned I have already told, through you the entire House, that their response has not been quite encouraging. So far as the improvement in their performance is concerned, I may inform the House that the matter has been taken up with the State governments.

श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया : सर, मेरा अपैक्स इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का जो सुझाव था, उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं आया । आपके जितने नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं, क्या उनको आप सहयोग के लिए कहेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

यदि ऐसा हो जाएगा तो हम एक कदम तो आगे बढ़ेंगे । Way are you frightened of this suggestion ? Why don't you just say that you will consider it ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : I for one cannot immediately say how the commercial banks can be put incharge of the apex cooperative banks.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if you say you will consider it that does not mean complete 'yes'. At least the Member will be satisfied.

SHRI HARINANTA MISRA : Sir, I will consider the proposal.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : How soon would you come to a decision on that ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : After due consideration whatever is warranted I will do.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would like to know if the Central government has issued instructions to apex bodies to earmark specific funds for IRDP as was done in the case of nationalised banks. If not, why not ? Would you consider this proposal within a time-bound period and take a decision thereon.

Secondly, Sir, there are certain malpractices which take place in cooperative institutions, when a cultivator or a member of the weaker section goes to return his loan. Many a time the official concerned gives a false receipt and after a few years it is found that the loan is still standing against his name in the bank. What action govern-

ment is taking to curb this malpractice ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : So far as the main contention of the hon. Member is concerned I may inform him, through you, that on direction from the Ministry of Rural Development, National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has set up a working group in March 1981 to recommend administrative and legal measures to remove constraints like security norms, inadequacy of technical and supervisory staff of cooperatives etc. and to recommend other relevant measures for larger participation of cooperatives in IRDP loaning. The Working Group comprises of General Manager NABARD, representatives from Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Reserve Bank of India and from the State Cooperative Societies and Land Development Banks.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister has very clearly admitted in his answer about the failure of the participation of cooperative credit institutions in IRDP. Is it not a fact that the present Government has given a low priority to anti-poverty measures whether it be IRDP or Food for work or Antyodaya schemes. As a result, the programmes for eradication of poverty have been suffering a great deal. Would the Minister use his good offices with the Finance Ministry to ensure this ? Because, Credit Curbs have been introduced in the case of a number of banks. The Credit Deposit Ratio has not reached the target of 60 per cent in rural and semiurban areas. Despite various measures of increasing cash reserve ratio, impounding incremental deposit etc there is failure of the banks to reach 60% target. Would he use his good offices with Finance Minstry to ensure that the necessary credit for IRDP and similar anti-poverty programmes are adequately met ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : I have already answered this question in this House just now and through you, Mr. Speaker, I told the House at the very outset that the target for sixth plan period had been fixed at Rs. 3,000 crores and it is likely that by the end of the plan period the target would be more than achieved. The member mentioned about enlisting good offices of the Finance Ministry, Planning Commission etc. I may inform the House that a Working Group is already seized of the issue and is conscious of the relevant points.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has not answered the first part of my question. I asked whether other anti-poverty measures like Food for work programme and Antyodaya programmes are suffering due to lack of finance. He has not touched that point at all.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : It is a fact that food for work programme is no longer in operation. On the suggestion that due to lack of funds the projects are suffering, I may say, it is no a fact.

(Interruptions)

पशुओं के लिए सस्ते आहार का उत्पादन :

*868. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में किन-किन स्थानों में पशुओं के लिए सस्ते आहार का उत्पादन करने वाले सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने हैं और किन स्थानों में ऐसे अन्य कारखाने स्थापित करने की योजना है; और

(ख) पशु आहार बनाने वाले सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों को पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of India does not run any cattle feed factory in the public sector. However, some State Governments have established cattle feed factories. As per available information these are at Jind in Haryana ; Parwanoo and Jachh in Himachal Pradesh ; Bombay, Pune, Yavatmal and Nagpur in Maharashtra ; Bhuvaneswar, Berhampur and Sambalpur in Orissa ; Gorakhpur, Moradabad, Lucknow and Hapur in Uttar Pradesh ; Banglore and Belgaum in Karnataka. Setting up of feed plants at Robertsganj in Uttar Pradesh and Rourkela in Orissa in the State Public Sector is under consideration.

(b) Cattle Feed production is one of the many activities of the concerned State organisations such as Agro-Industries Cor

porations and audited figures of profit and loss separately for cattle feed plants are not available. However a statement of profit and loss in such plants as furnished by the State Governments is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING PROFIT/LOSS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR FEED PLANTS

Sl. No.	Name of State and Organisation running Feed Plant.	Year	Profit (+) & Loss (—) (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation	1980-81	+ 13.67
		1981-82	+ 5.57
		1982-83	— 3.00 (tentative)
2.	Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation, Bhubaneshwar	1980-81	—
		1981-82	—
		1982-83	+ 2.66
3.	Uttar Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation, Lucknow	1980-81	+ 1.66
		1981-82	+ 1.37
		1982-83	+ 2.29
4.	Uttar Pradesh Department of Animal Husbandry, Lucknow.	These plants are run on no profit no loss basis.	
5.	Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation, Simla.	1980-81	+ 8.54
		1981-82	+ 8.27
		1982-83	+ 4.05
6.	Maharashtra Agro-Industries Corporation, Bombay.	1980-81	—
		1981-82	—
		1982-83	+ 80.50
7.	Karnataka Agro Corn Products Ltd., Bangalore. Subsidiary of Agro-Industries Corporation.	1980-81	—
		1981-82	—
		1982-83	+ 9.00

— not available.

श्री दया राम शाक्य: मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट है कि पशु आहार का उत्पादन केवल छः राज्यों में हो रहा है और उन राज्यों में भी उत्पादन थोड़ी मात्रा में हो रहा है। यह देखते हुए कि पशु आहार सस्ता पड़ता है, वह पशुओं के स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत लाभप्रद है और वर्तमान कारखानों के द्वारा देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति होना सम्भव नहीं है, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में पशु आहार के उत्पादन के लिए कोई कारखाने स्थापित करने पर विचार करेगी ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मेम्बर साहब ने जो कहा है, वह सही नहीं है, क्योंकि इस समय 18 प्लांट स्टेट पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं और 63 प्लांट कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में हैं। कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में डेयरी स्कीम्ज के अन्तर्गत ये प्लांट लगाए जाते हैं। अभी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ऐसे प्लांट नहीं लगाना चाहती है।

श्री दयाराम शाक्य: केन्द्रीय सरकार पशु आहार के कारखाने स्थापित करने में असमर्थता प्रकट कर रहा है। वर्तमान उत्पादन से देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है। निजी

क्षेत्र में कई लोग ये कारखाने लगाने की इच्छा रखते हैं और कुछ लोगों ने प्रारंभ भी किए हैं। जब केन्द्रीय सरकार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में ये कारखाने लगाने में असमर्थ है; तो क्या वह आर्थिक सहयोग और अनुदान दे कर हर राज्य में पशु आहार के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देगी, ताकि पशु आहार अधिक मात्रा में उत्पन्न हो सके, जिससे अच्छे पशुओं की संख्या और दूध की मात्रा में वृद्धि हो सके।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना: पशुओं की नस्ल को सुधारने और मिल्क की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के काम को गवर्नमेंट आपेरेशन फ्लड और कई अन्य प्रोग्राम्स के माध्यम से कर रही है। कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में भी यह काम आगे बढ़ रहा है। उसमें हर स्टेट में एक कैटल फण्ड का प्लांट लगाने का विचार है। इस समय गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की मंशा ऐसा प्लांट लगाने की नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: पशुओं के आहार के उत्पादन के लिए जो कारखाने चल रहे हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है? क्या लाभ कमाना उन कारखानों की सफलता की कसौटी है या यह देखा जाता है कि वे किस मात्रा तक मांग को पूरा करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कारखाने नो प्राफिट नो लास बेसिस पर चल रहे हैं। इस कसौटी को अन्य राज्यों में क्यों नहीं लागू किया जा रहा है? महाराष्ट्र के कारखाने ने 80.50 लाख रुपया कमाया है। क्या इन कारखानों का उद्देश्य रुपया कमाना है या किसान के लिए उपयोगी चारा उपलब्ध करना है?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना: लास तो कोई कारखाना नहीं कर सकता। खास तौर से जो पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखाने हैं, उनके द्वारा ज्यादा मुनाफा नहीं लिया जाता है, जिससे किसानों को बहुत नुक्सान हो। लेकिन कारखाने को चलाने के लिए, और उसको घाटा न हो, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए प्राइस फिक्स की जाती है। लेकिन अभी तो ज्यादा कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के अन्तर्गत ही हैं और जिनमें से एक कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी खुद फार्मर्स की है और इस प्रकार जो भी मुनाफा आता है वह फार्मर्स के पास ही जाता है। अतः इसमें मुनाफा कमाने की कोई बात नहीं है।

Breakthrough in Intensive fish farming

*869. SHRI B. V. DESAI† :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Inland fishery scientists have achieved a major breakthrough in intensive farming technology ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which it will be helpful in fish farming and the steps taken to utilise the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The inland fisheries scientists have achieved a major breakthrough in intensive fish farming relevant to drainable and non-drainable ponds ; prawn and fish culture in low lying paddy fields ; integrated fish farming systems ; pen culture in bheels ; cage culture in tanks ; air breathing fish culture for magur, singhi and murrels and fisheries development in ox-bow lakes andj reservoirs.

A production rate of 3-11 tonnes/ha/yr in composite fish culture at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute's own farms as well as in State owned farms under different agro-climatic conditions has been achieved. Fish production at rates of 4 tonnes/ha/yr in large water bodies (2 ha and above) ; 6 to 7 tonnes/ha/yr in pig-cum-fish culture ; 3.5 to 4 tonnes/ha/yr in duck-cum-fish culture ; 5.5 tonnes of paddy and 700 kg. of fish/ha/10 months in paddy-cum-fish culture ; 4 tonnes of fish/ha/6 months in pen culture with potential for two crops in a year ; in cage culture/160 kg/10.5 m^2/6 months (=over 1

tonne of fish in 50 sq. m/yr) ; 500 kg./ha/8 months of giant prawn in treated sewage-fed fish ponds ; about 1 tonne/ha/yr in managed ox-bow lakes ; 50 to 80 kg. fish/ha/yr in well managed large reservoirs ; 7.8 tonnes/ha/5 months for magur ; 7 tonnes/ha/5 months for singhi have been acheived. In addition, the Institute has made a breakthrough in breeding Indian and exotic carps during off season and breeding of Indian carps in upland waters. Success has also been achieved in mahasser breeding and seed production.

(c) Carp polyculture technology developed by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute can be adopted in an estimated 1.6 million hectare water area for small and large ponds and tanks in sizes ranging upto 20 hectares and an average yield of 3 tonnes/ha can be easily achieved at farmers level.

Many of the technologies developed by the Institute are presently implemented by the States through FFDAs, IRDP, TRYSEM etc. Government of India has also developed carp hatcheries and augmented areas under fish seed farms for enhanced production of quality seed to meet the emerging demands of intensive fish culture through World assisted inland fisheries project and under Centrally sponsored schemes.

129 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been established to transfer intensive fish farming technology developed by inland fishery scientists to fish farmers. These agencies so far have brought 52,641 ha under fish farming giving an average production of 681 kg/ha. These agencies have trained 42,475 fish farmers in intensive fish farming.

श्री बी० वी० देसाई: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शाकाहारी हूं इसलिए मछली के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं रखता। यदि पी एम सईद साहब यहां पर उपस्थित रहे होते तो अधिक अच्छा होता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत से शाकाहारी भी मछली खाते हैं ।

श्री बी० वी० देसाई : मछली को जल तरोई भी कहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत से जो छोटे फार्मर्स हैं जो लीज पर पाण्ड्स लेकर फिश फार्मिंग करते हैं वे जब बैंकों के पास या दूसरी जगह लोन लेने के लिए जाते हैं तो उनसे सिक्योरिटी मांगी जाती है। पांच हजार तक के लोन के लिए सिक्योरिटी की मांग नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी जानकारी देंगे कि जो ऐसे फार्मर्स हैं, जिनके पास सुविधा नहीं है सिक्योरिटी देने की और जो पाण्ड्स लीज पर लेकर फिशिंग करना चाहेंगे, उनको बैंक्स या दूसरे फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस से बिना सिक्योरिटी के लोन दिया जायेगा ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : फिश फार्मर्स डेवलपमेन्ट एजेंसीज जहां जहां पर हैं वहां बैंकों से लोन दिलवाने का प्राविजन है और फिशरमेन को लोन दिलवाते भी हैं ।

मछुओं के कल्याण के लिए विदेशी सहायता

*871. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत को मछुओं की दशा सुधारने और मछली उत्पादन के विकास के लिए विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार कुल कितनी धनराशि की सहायता प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस सहायता का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया है और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

मात्स्यकी क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से प्राप्त बहुपक्षीय सहायता की राशि और इसके उपयोग का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :--

1. विश्व बैंक परियोजना

(1) समेकित समुद्री मात्स्यकी परियोजना, आन्ध्रा प्रदेश

अक्टूबर, 1978 में इस परियोजना के प्रारम्भ से फरवरी, 1984 तक लगभग 80 लाख अमरीकी डालर का विश्व बैंक (अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी) ऋण प्राप्त हुआ है। गत तीन वर्षों के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं:—

1981-82	27.1 लाख अमरीकी डालर
1982-83	18.8 लाख अमरीकी डालर
1983-84 (29-2-84 तक)	9.9 लाख अमरीकी डालर

विशाखापतनम स्थित मत्स्यन बन्दरगाह का लगभग 95 प्रतिशत निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा काकीनादा और निजामापतनम का 75 प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। दस पहुंच मार्ग तैयार हो चुके हैं और 12 निर्माणाधीन हैं। 117 पंजीकृत मत्स्यन जलयान किसानों में वितरित किये गये हैं। दो लकड़ी के हुल श्रिम्प ट्रालरों का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है।

2) समेकित समुद्री मात्स्यकी परियोजना, गुजरात

यह परियोजना जुलाई 1977 में आरम्भ की गयी थी और जनवरी, 1984 तक विश्व बैंक ऋण के रूप में लगभग 140 लाख अमरीकी डालर की धनराशि प्राप्त हो चुकी है। तथापि, गत तीन वर्षों के लिए आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं:—

1981-82	38.5 लाख अमरीकी डालर
1982-83	18.9 लाख अमरीकी डालर
1983-84 (29-2-1984 तक)	6.0 लाख अमरीकी डालर

बेरावल और मंग्रोल स्थित मत्स्यन बन्दरगाहों का लगभग 90 प्रतिशत निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 137 पंजीकृत मत्स्यन जलयान तथा 428 आउट बोर्ड मोटरें मछुआरों को वितरित किये जा चुके हैं; तीन अपवारित ड्रक खरीदे गये हैं। जाल बनाने वाली दो मशीनें भी अधिष्ठापित की गई हैं।

समेकित अन्तर्देशीय मात्स्यकी परियोजना

विश्व बैंक (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी) से वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 के दौरान प्राप्त ऋण क्रमश: लगभग 4.6 लाख अमरीकी डालर, 8.2 लाख अमरीकी डालर तथा 10.2 लाख अमरीकी डालर था। प्राप्त की गयी सहायता की राशि का उपयोग केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा परियोजना राज्यों द्वारा किया गया। राज्यों ने यह सहायता मछली तालाब के लिए ऋण पर हेचरियों, सम्पर्क सड़कों के निर्माण, इन्क्रीमेन्टल कर्मचारियों; 82 मत्स्य कृषक विकास एजेंसियों के अन्तर्गत वाहनों, तथा विस्तार कार्य में लगे कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना करने पर प्रयोग की है। भारत सरकार ने यह धनराशि अखिल भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय मत्स्य विपणन सर्वेक्षण, राजस्थान में जलाशय मात्स्यकी सम्बंधी मार्गदर्शी परियोजना जैसी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत तकनीकी सहायता घटकों तथा परामर्शदायी सेवाओं सम्बन्धी व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए प्रयोग की है।

2. खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन तकनीकी सहयोग कार्यक्रम परियोजनाएं

(1) फेरोसीमेन्ट नौकाओं का निर्माण:

यह परियोजना हाल ही में शुरू हुई है। नवम्बर, 1983 से 7000 अमरीकी डालर की राशि खर्च किये जाने का अनुमान है। यह धनराशि मुख्य रूप से प्रारंभिक परामर्शदायी और प्राथमिक व्यवस्थाओं पर खर्च की गयी है।

(2) कोर्ट नोजल का निर्धारण

लगभग 1 लाख अमरीकी डालर प्राप्त किये जाने तथा इसे 1981 से 1983 तक खर्च किये जाने की जानकारी दी गयी है। विभिन्न प्रकार के मत्स्यन ट्रालरों पर कोर्ट नोजलों के साथ सफल प्रयोग किये गये थे जिससे पता चला कि 32 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर से ईंधन की बचत

हुई है तथा कपलान प्रकार के प्रोपेल्लर के साथ 35.4 प्रतिशत का अतिरिक्त बोल्लार्ड पुल तथा परम्परागत प्रोपेल्लर के साथ 24.4 का अतिरिक्त बोल्लार्ड पुल पैदा हुआ। अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही के रूप में कोर्ट नौजलों को अधिष्ठापित करने के लिए ट्रालरों के उपयुक्त नमूनों का मूल्यांकन करने तथा सार्वजनिक तथा प्राइवेट नौकाओं द्वारा यंत्र के प्रयोग का प्रचार करने की इसमें व्यवस्था है।

3. **कृषि विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय धनराशि सुन्दरवन विकास परियोजना :**

वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान प्रारंभ की गयी परियोजना हेतु मात्स्यकी घटकों के लिए कुल सहायता 92 लाख रुपए होगी। यह परियोजना 5 वर्षों की अवधि में लागू की जायेगी। इस परियोजना में झींगा और मछली पालन के लिए दो खारे पानी वाले मत्स्य फार्मों का निर्माण और विकास शामिल है। सहायता का प्रयोग तकनीकी पर्यवेक्षण परिसंस्करण और विपणन सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए भी किया जाता है। मात्स्यकी घटकों के लिए पृथक रूप से इस परियोजना के तहत कृषि विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निधि से प्राप्त सहायता की राशि के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : अध्यक्ष जी आज मन्त्री जी मछुवे के जाल में फंस गए हैं। जो प्रश्न पूछा गया था उसमें मछुओं की दशा सुधारने के बारे में भी जानकारी चाही गई थी। जो विदेशी धन या सहायता आई है उसका तजकिरा तो मन्त्री महोदय ने किया है कि किस तरह से उसका प्रयोग किया गया लेकिन मछुओं की दशा सुधारने के लिए इस विदेशी सहायता का किस प्रकार से प्रयोग किया गया और उससे किस सीमा तक मछुओं का हित हुआ है क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है? उनकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षिक हालत सुधारने के लिए आपने किस सीमा तक विदेशी सहायता का प्रयोग किया है?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : माननीय सदस्य का जो सवाल था वह फारेन एड के बारे में था और मैंने उसका जवाव दिया है। अब वे इसके माध्यम से इस बात को जानना चाहते हैं कि कैसे उनकी हालत सुधरती है तो जो डेवलपमेन्ट होता है एकुआ कल्चर का उससे फिश की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ती है और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने से उनकी आमदनी बढ़ती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उनको ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाती है। ट्रेनिंग के साथ साथ उनकी बोट्स को मेकेनाइज और मार्डनाइज करने का भी प्रोग्राम है। बोट्स मेकेनाइज करने से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ती है, कैच ज्यादा होता है जिससे आमदनी बढ़ती है और आमदनी होने से उनकी माली हालत सुधरती है जिससे कि उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा और घर की हालत भी बेहतर होती है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : अध्यक्ष जी माननीय मंत्री जी का उत्तर संतोषजनक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा कुछ बता दिया, फिर भी संतोष नहीं हुआ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : अध्यक्ष जी, जो विदेशी सहायता मछली उत्पादन या मछुओं के लिए आई, उसका अधिकांश प्रयोग आपने समुद्र मछली उत्पादन और मछुओं के संबंध में किया। जो देशी मछली है, उस के लिए भी क्या आपने विदेशी संगठनों से मिली हुई सुविधा का प्रयोग किया है? यदि किया है, तो किस सीमा तक किया है?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य गलतफहमी में हैं। पांच राज्यों में इनलैंड फिशरीज में प्रयोग किया गया है, जिनमें माननीय सदस्य का भी स्टेट आ जाता है। बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और वैस्ट बंगाल—इन पांचों राज्यों में टैंक और पाउण्ड्स को डवेलप करने के लिए, इन्लैंड फिशरीज को डवेलप करने के लिए मदद दी गई है। इसके माध्यम से हमने तकरीबन तीस हजार

किसानों को ट्रेनिंग दी है। प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने से हालत ऐसी है कि We are the second largest inland fisheries producing country in the world after China. In the Commonwealth countries, we are Number One.

इन्लैंड फिसरीज में चाइना के बाद हमारा नम्बर आता है, लेकिन कामन वैल्थ कन्ट्रीज में हमारा नम्बर पहला है। 1970-80 में हमारा ग्रोथ रेट 3। परसेंट है, जबकि वर्ल्ड ग्रोथ रेट 13.4 प्रतिशत है। इससे मालूम होता है कि काफी काम हुआ है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य गलतफहमी में हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य देशी मछली का सवाल कर रहे थे, है तो समुद्री भी देशी मछली, विदेशी वह भी नहीं है।

Adoption of new rural technologies for Integrated rural development programme

*874. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are considering to consult Khadi and Village Industries Commission and National Research Development Corporation for adopting new rural technologies for Integrated Rural Development Programme in near future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have drawn some proposals/objectives in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) The Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) which has recently been set up by this Ministry with the principal objective of development and dissemination of technology for rural areas is in close touch with Khadi and Village Industries Commission and National Research Development Corporation so as to involve them in the intensive promotion of new technologies in the rural areas.

Details of the programmes are yet to be worked out.

श्री भानु प्रताप शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि आपको मालूम है, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम आई. आर. डी कार्यक्रम के नाम से जाना जाता है। सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता का कार्यक्रम हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने निर्धारित किया है। यही वह कार्यक्रम है, जिसके अन्तर्गत गरीबों को मदद दी जा रही है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोजगार के साधन सरकार की ओर से सुलभ कराए जा रहे हैं। में माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आई. आर. डी. कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आपने खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, जिसको के. बी. आई. सी. भी कहते हैं और राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद, जिसको एन. आर. डी. सी. कहते हैं इनके माध्यम से विगत चार वर्षों में कितनी योजनायें स्वीकृत कारवाई हैं ? क्या इसकी जानकारी आपके पास है? इन दोनों संस्थानों का आई. आर. डी. के कार्यक्रम को प्रभावित तरीके से कार्यान्वित करने में क्या योगदान रहा है ?

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया कि जवाब देही काउन्सिल फार एडवांसमेंट आफ रूरल टैक्नालाजी की है। कुछ ही महीने पूर्व पहले बैलगाड़ी की गति से नहीं चल रहा था, अब फरवरी के अंत में डायरेक्टर जनरल की नियुक्ति हुई है, एक उच्चाधिकारी समिति की सिफारिश पर वह इस संबंध में संलग्न हैं कि इन दोनों संस्थाओं को इसमें लाया जाए। ग्रामीण अचल में जो विकास के कार्य हो रहे हैं, उसमें कितनी जवाब देही है, क्या काम उसका दिया जाएगा, इस संबंध में अभी कोई विवरण तैयार नहीं हो पाया है।

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि हाल ही में उन के विभाग ने "कार्ट" का गठन किया है। ग्रामीण प्राद्योगिकी विकास परिषद के माध्यम से क्या इन योजनाओं को, हर प्रान्त में नई रूरल टैक्नालाजी अपनाने के लिये कोई विशेष प्रयास किये जायेंगे ?

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र : अवश्य ही हमारा प्रयास होगा कि "कार्ट" के सहयोग से जहां तक

हो सके सभी प्रान्तों में हम ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यक्रमों को अपने हाथों में लेंगे और जिन संस्थाओं का माननीय सदस्य ने नाम लिया था, उन को एवं अन्य इस तरह की जितनी संस्थायें हैं, उन का सहयोग प्राप्त करेंगे ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You may kindly recall that while presenting the Budget for 1984-85 the hon. Finance Minister had announced in this House the disallowance under section 35CC for rural development. Now, a particular Special Fund has been created, which is known as the Prime Minister's Rural Development Fund - which has been designated as the National Fund for Rural Development. During the last two months, not even a single penny has been contributed to that Fund. You have disallowed 35CC to other voluntary agencies, and you have created a new Fund in the Prime Minister's name, viz. the National Fund for Rural Development, which is being administered by your Ministry ; and the hon Minister is a member of that board or committee. Not even a single paisa has been contributed to the Funds so far during the last two months. So, the rural development programme is getting a great set-back.

Now, there are so many questions in the list regarding this rural development activity May I know from the hon. Minister the position with regard to the National Fund for Rural Development created after 29th February ? How much contribution has been received ; and what are the projects that you have taken up ? Secondly, is it not a fact that the subsidy made available in the rural areas is linked to the economic viability of a project approved by the banks ; and unless the banks approve that particular project, money is not made available by the bank-and subsequently by the Government also ?

It was just stated by the Minister that Rs. 3,000 crores are to be made available by the banks. Rs. 1500 crores are made available by the Government by way of subsidy ; but the subsidy is not made available, unless the banks approve the project ; and the banks do not approve the projects. So, the subsidy amounts also lapse. And this particular point was examined by the PAC some two years back. We had submitted a report to the House also on this score, saying that the subsidy amount is not made available to the farmers, because the banks do not approve the schemes. Unless they approve the schemes, the money is not available. So, the subsidy also is not available.

On these two poiins, I want a clarification from the hon. Minister.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : It is not quite correct to say that I am the Chairman. In fact, the Fund is chaired by the Prime Minister herself.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You are a member.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I know that you are not the chairman, but the Prime Minister is the chairman The prime Minister being the Chairman of the Fund, it is all the more agonizing that during the last two months, not even a single penny has been contributed to that Fund.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : It is for the people who are contributing, to answer not for me. But I may tell you that to the best of my knowledge and information, a cheque for Rs. 10,000/- has been received. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What about part (b) of my question ? How ridiculous it looks that during the last two months, for the rural development fund being chaired by the Prime Minister, only Rs. 10,000 have been received ? Does it not reflect on the integrity of the Government ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : How can I say why the people, the business men are not contributing ? They may have their own reasons. It is not for me to answer.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What about part (b) of my question, i.e. about subsidy not being made available unless the banks approved the schemes for weaker sections ? That is why so much money lapses--Rs. 3,000 crores by banks, and Rs. 1500 crores as subsidy from Government. So, what about this subsidy part of my question ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : So far as the subsidy part is concerned, the Union Government and the State Governments meet the subsidy portion.

MR. SPEAKER : What about the failure of the banks ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : As I told you at the very outset, as far as IRDP is concerned, the commercial banks have come up in a big way. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I will put a question later on through you.

Plan Prepared by states under the R.L.E.G.P.

*878. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State Governments who have prepared a prospective plan under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme ;

(b) how many mandays employment is proposed in the Programme (State-wise);

(c) whether it is a fact that many State Governments have diverted their funds to different departments, which are not labour intensive projects oriented ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) According to the instructions for the implementation of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the State Govts. are required to prepare a shelf of projects for the works to be undertaken in the State during the Plan period under this programme. Further, Annual Action Plan can be prepared on the basis of the shelf of projects, though according to the instructions, the Annual Action Plan will not be necessary in respect of the projects proposed for sanction in 1983-84.

In view of the fact that the programme has commenced with effect from 15th August, 1983, it was decided by the Central Sanctioning Committee, in its first meeting held on 17.11.83, to entertain projects from the State Govts. without insisting on the Annual Plan being prepared for the allocations under this programme for 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(b) It is expected that 300 million mandays will be generated under the programme during the Sixth Plan period It is, however, not possible to give State-wise position regarding the likely generation of mandays as the programme has been recently started and projects covering the entire allocations made to each State for the Sixth Plan are yet to be received.

(c) and (d) According to the instructions for implementation of the programme, it is open to the State Govt. to indicate the implementing agencies, including technical departments, to execute the different work projects in the State. Further, the instructions require that that wage component in a project should not be less than 50% of the wage cost. The Central Sanctioning Committee, while approving projects specifically checks that projects submitted conform to this condition. In view of this, it is expected that the objective of employment generation within the framework of the RLEGP instructions will be achieved.

SHRI A.C.DAS : The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is one of the best programmes of the Government. The basic objectives of this programme are :

(i) To improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a Year.

(ii) Creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy.

So, in reply to my question, you have stated that "it is not possible to give State-wise position regarding the likely generation of mandays as the programme has been recently started. Then, how can you distribute the funds because this year the Government have allocated Rs.500 crores to this scheme. Unless you get the shelf of projects from the various States, how can you distribute the money ? What are the criteria and what is the basis on which you propose to distribute this money ? Can you explain to this House ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : So far as the generation of mandays is concerned,- I have already replied that our central sanc

tioning committee makes it sure that 50 per cent of a project consists of wage component and 50 per cent of the material component. The material component is insisted on, because we want that the projects when completed should not be temporary but more or less of a permanent nature. We insist on the wage component because our main objective is to generate employment in the rural areas, particularly so far as the landless people are concerned.

SHRI A.C.DAS : मेरा प्रश्न तो अलग था, जवाब अलग आया है ।

My question in part) was, 'whether it is a fact that many State Governments have diverted their funds to different departments, which are not labour intensive projects oriented ;' and you answered in the negative. I would like to know whether you propose to enquire into this case and find out whether many State Governments have already diverted their funds for certain schemes which are not actually labour intensive schemes. Secondly, I want to know whether the blocks will be involved in this programme, of shelf projects, in the rural areas, but you have now at present given the funds to the State Governments and they have to furnish a statement about that shelf of projects. The State Governments have to involve the Panchayat Samithis and at present village is the most important place for implementing these projects. Does the Government propose to implement there projects by involving the blocks also ?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : It is true that the State Governments have been left free to select their own agen. But it is also equally true that so far as NREP, RLEGP and such other programmes are concerned, no contractor services would be utilised. It is, of course, for the state Governments to see to it that our guidelines are fulfilled in letter and spirit. While we sanction the various projects received from various Governments we make it conditional because, every six month on receipt of implementation/utilisation of the funds, the next instalment would be released.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Our hon. Minister has diverted the attention of the House from the actual programme i.e. RLEGP. This programme was envisaged on 15 August, 1983. But actually not a single pie was spent last year. And all the Rs. 600 crores which were earmarked for this scheme last year, will be spent only in this year. My hon. friend has asked categorically one question whether this scheme will be implemented through block level agencies. In Bihar which is Minister's own State, this scheme is being implemented through block agencies and in all the blocks this facility would be generated. But as far as Orissa is concerned, is the Minister aware of the fact that the Rural Engineering Organisation has been abolished in Orissa which should be the implementing agency. Will he instruct the Government to create another department, which was already there previously, so that all the blocks will be benefited, as he is trying to create 300 million mandays for the rural workers ? Will the Minster instruct the State Government to implement this programme through the block agencies, which is a must for the rural poor?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Incidentally, after listening to the supplementary I find that I have been accused of sort of a partiality. I may tell the House that only some States are mainly lagging behind in submitting the projects, headed by UP and followed by Bihar. As for the individual State of Orissa, I would not say off-hand what the position is.

Construction of dams under Gandhi Sagar Dam depriving Rajasthan of share of water

*882. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of small dams have been constructed or are under construction on the land under Gandhi Sagar Dam depriving Rajasthan Government of their share of water from Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar and Jawahar Sagar ;

(b) whether any meeting between the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and officials of both the States has been convened by the Centre ; and

(c) if so, the progress of the talks in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM

NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) Madhya Pradesh Government have reported that a few medium and minor irrigation projects have been constructed/ are being planned to provide irrigation benefits to the local areas in the seven districts of the State lying in the catchment area upstream of Gandhi Sagar Dam.

The Government of Rajasthan have been representing to the Centre that with the construction of these minor and medium irrigation projects in the upper reaches by Madhya Pradesh, inflows into the Gandhi sagar Reservoir is likely to be reduced. From the information furnished by Madhya Pradesh, it is seen that the abstraction from the Projects so far constructed is about 0.125 MAF, against the 75% dependable flow of Chambal River at Gandhi Sagar of 3.964 MAF, whereas the utilisation envisaged in the Joint Chambal Project of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is 3.20 MAF. The abstractions are about 3% of the total flows.

No meeting at Chief Ministers' level was convened by the Centre. However, to sort out the matter two official level meetings were convened by the Centre on 4th June, 1983 and 7th January, 1984.

In pursuance of the general consensus reached in these meetings the two States are carrying out reassessment of the Hydrology/water availability of the Chambal Basin in consultation with Central Water Commission, The State Governments have also agreed to mutually exchange the data of abstractions of Chambal waters upto Kota made by them for different purposes in their territories.

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय गांधी सागर बांध के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के बीच उससे होने वाले फायदों को बराबर बराबर बांटने का फैसला हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा सैकड़ों डैम्स का कंस्ट्रक्शन किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इनको रोकने के लिए कि आगे वे और डैम न बनाएं, क्या कोई निर्णय केन्द्र सरकार ने लिया है, ताकि राजस्थान के साथ अन्याय न हो।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चंबल घाटी परियोजना राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की एक संयुक्त परियोजना है जिसके अंतर्गत आधे पानी का बटवारा और अन्य फायदों का बटवारा होना निश्चित हुआ है। राजस्थान सरकार ने मार्च 1980 में एक प्रतिवेदन भेजा था।

जिसमें यह था कि मध्यप्रदेश ने अपने क्षेत्र में कुछ सिंचाई योजनाएं, लघु योजनाएं और लघु-मध्यम योजनाएं बनाई हैं जिनकी वजह से गांधी सागर में पानी आना कम हो गया है। मध्यप्रदेश सरकार का कहना है कि उन्होंने योजनाएं अवश्य बनाई हैं, लेकिन उनका प्रभाव इतना कम है कि गांधी सागर बांध पर उसका विशेष असर नहीं पड़ेगा। इन दोनों राज्यों के आपस के मतभेदों को मिटाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कोशिश कर रही है कि आपस में विचार—विमर्श कर के किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचें और उसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए जैसा मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि दो मीटिंगें केन्द्रीय स्तर पर हो चुकी हैं और दोनों राज्य सरकारें इस बात पर सहमत हो गई हैं कि सारी चीज का सर्वेक्षण कराया जाये और उसके बाद कुछ नतीजे निकलेंगे।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मैंने प्रश्न में यह पूछा है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अभी तो आपने रोक दिया है, लेकिन वह अभी भी डैम की कंस्ट्रक्शन कर रहे है और उससे राजस्थान को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। यह जो बन्ध बने हैं, उन्हें तो रोक दिया जाये कि भविष्य में न बनें, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने यह भी कहा है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने बगैर आज्ञा के, उनकी सहमति के बिना कई ऐसे कार्य किये हैं जो योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं हैं। इसलिए इस बात को विवाद का विषय न बनाते हुए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि दोनों राज्य सरकारें

आपस में विचार-विमर्श कर रही हैं और हमारा पूरा विश्वास है कि कुछ न कुछ सही नतीजे पर हम पहुचेंगे ।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि चम्बल परियोजना के द्वारा मध्य-प्रदेश को जो बिजली और पानी मिलना चाहिये था, वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में आज भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है और जो बंटवारे की हमारी शर्तें तय थीं, उनकी पूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : गांधी सागर में अपर्याप्त पानी होने के कारण कुछ समस्याएं दोनों राज्यों के लिये अवश्य हो रही हैं, उन्हीं का निराकरण करने के लिये हम सक्रिय हैं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : पिछले 4, 5 सालों से गांधी सागर में बराबर पानी नहीं आ रहा है। यह इतना बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट बनाया गया है, जिसमें 3 पावर स्टेशन बने हैं। ऐसी कोई योजना होनी चाहिए जिससे गांधी सागर को पर्याप्त पानी मिले । क्या नर्वदा का पानी क्षिप्रा के माध्यम से चम्बल को सप्लाई करने के लिये कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार बनायेगी ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : अगर संबंधित राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाकर प्रेषित करें तो उन पर अवश्य विचार किया जायेगा ।

श्री दीनबन्धु वर्मा : जब गांधी सागर बांध बन रहा था तो दोनों सरकारों के बीच इस बात का एग्रीमैंट हुआ था कि हम मिलकर डैम बनायेंगे । उससे बाद मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने किन्हीं कारणों से उनके कैसमैंट एरिया में डैम बनाया । मैं मंत्री महोदय से आश्वासन चाहूंगा कि वह मध्यप्रदेश सरकार को इस बात के लिए बाध्य करें कि वह भविष्य में किसी भी प्रकार का डैम कैशमैंट एरिया में न बनायें ताकि जो प्राब्लम राजस्थान सरकार को आ रही हैं, वह न आ सकें ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : भारत सरकार की नीति किसी राज्य को बाध्य करने की नहीं है, बल्कि दोनों को साथ बैठाकर कुछ नतीजे निकालने की है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Families affected by Sardar Sarovar Project

*865. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI A.K. ROY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families affected by Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and the details of compensation paid to them against the land acquired for the project ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the compensation paid to Gujarat farmers is much less than the compensation paid to Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government will consider to review their demand and pay them at par with other States ; and

(d) what other facilities are being given to the persons affected i.e. for providing them jobs etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) A

STATEMENT

As reported by the States the number of families effected with the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Project Statewise are as under :--

Gujarat	1900 families
Maharashtra	1358 families
Madhya Pradesh	7500 families

Gujarat has reported that 709 hectares of land has been acquired by it for the dam and dykes. The details of compensation paid for the lands are not available at the Centre. As per information available, lands in the States of Maharashtra and

Madhya Pradesh coming under the project are still to be acquired.

The compensation for the land acquired has to be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of the concerned State. Hence, the question of intervention of the nature suggested in part (c) of the question by Government of India does not arise.

(d) The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal in its Award have specified in detail the scale and extent of rehabilitation facilities to be provided to the affected persons. These are enclosed at Annexure-I. Besides these, the Department of Tribal Welfare of Union Ministry of Home Affairs have issued certain guidelines for special concessions and facilities for rehabilitation of displaced tribals on account of location of irrigation, industrial and mining projects, as well as other developmental activities and have circulated these to the States. The main aspects of the guidelines are at Annexure-II.

STATEMENT-I

REHABILITATION FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED TO THE AFFECTED PEOPLE AS DIRECTED BY THE NARMADA WATER DISPUTES TRIBUNAL IN ITS AWARD

Gujarat shall acquire and make available a year in advance of the submergence before each successive stage, irrigable lands and house sites for rehabilitation of the oustee families from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra who are willing to migrate to Gujarat. Gujarat shall in the first instance offer to rehabilitate the oustees in its own territory.

Gujarat shall also provide the following amenities to the oustees :

(a) Resettlement Grant (Rehabilitation Grant) – Gujarat shall pay per family a sum of Rs. 750 inclusive of transportation charges as resettlement grant.

(b) Grant-in-aid.

In addition, Gujarat shall pay per family grant-in-aid in the following scale :—

Where total compensation is received	Grant-in-aid
Above Rs. 2,000/-	Nil
Between Rs. 2,000/- and Rs. 5,000	Rs. 500/- less an amount equal to one third of the compensation in excess of Rs. 500/-
Less than Rs. 500/-	Rs. 500/-

(c) Civic amenities

1. One primary school (3 rooms) for 100 families.
2. One Panchayat Ghar for every 500 families.
3. One Dispensary for every 500 families.
4. One seed store for every 500 families.
5. One Children's park for every 500 families.
6. One village pond for every 500 families.
7. Drinking water well with trough for every 50 families.
8. Each colony should be linked to main road by roads of appropriate standard.
9. One platform for every 50 families.
10. Every oustee family shall be entitled to and alloted a house site, i.e. a plot of land measuring 60' × 90' free of cost. In addition a provision of 30 per cent additional area for roads, Government buildings, open space etc. shall be made by Gujarat under civic amenities.
11. The State of Gujarat shall make the following provisions for rehabilitation in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra :—

(a) Resettlement	Rs. 750/- per family
(b) Grant-in-aid	Rs. 500/- per family
(c) Acquisition of land for resettlement of families affected @ one acre for 6 families	Rs. 1500/- per acre

(d) CIVIC AMENITIES :

1. One primary school @ 100 families.	30,000/- each

2.	One community Hall cum-Panchayat Bhawan @ 500 families.	20,000/-	each
3.	One Dispensary @ 500 families.	25,000/-	each
4.	One seed store @ 500 families.	10,000/-	each
5.	One Children's park @ 500 families.	6,000/-	each
6.	One well with trough @ 50 families.	10,000/-	each
7.	One pond @ 500 families.	20,000/-	each
8.	One tree platform @ 50 families.	1,500/-	each
9.	One religious place of worship @ 100 families.	1,000/-	each
10.	Construction of approach roads & Link roads for Abadies 3 Km. for every new Abadi.	30,000/-	per Km.
11.	Electrical distribution lines & street lights 2 Km. per 100 families.	11,000/-	per Km.
12.	Social amenities for each municipal town going under submergence viz. water supply & sanitary arrangements, layout levelling of site etc.	500,000/-	each town.

Monetary values given above are liable to change as prevelent at the time of actual rehabilitation.

In the event of Gujarat being unable to resettle the outtees or the oustees being unwilling to occupy the area offered by Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra shall make such provisions for rehabilitation, civic amenities etc. on the lines mentioned above. Gujarat shall, in that event, be liable to pay all such expenses costs etc., arising out of or in connection with rehabilitation and provision of civic amenities for the oustees including the cost of all acquisition proceeding and payment of compensation etc., as per the Land Acquisition Act, for the land allotted to oustees for cultivation and habitation.

Allotment of Agricultural Lands : Every displaced family from whom more than 25% of its land holding is acquired shall be entitled to and to be allotted irrigable land to the extent of land acquired from it subject to the prescribed ceiling in the State concerned and a minimum of 2 hectares (5 acres) per family, the irrigation facilities being provided by the State in whose territory the allotted land is situated. This land shall be transferred to the oustee family if it agrees to take it. The price charged for it would be as mutually agreed between Gujarat and the concerned State. Of the price to be paid for the land a sum equal to 50% of the compensation payable to the oustee family for the land acquired from it will be set off as an initial instalment of payment. The balance cost of the allotted land shall be recovered from the allottee in 20 yearly instalments free of interest. Where land is allotted in Madhya Pradesh or Maharashtra, Gujarat having paid for it all recoveries for the allotted land shall be credited to Gujarat.

STATEMENT-II

For successful rehabilitation of displaced tribals, adoption of following measures may be considered :—

(i) In no case tribals should be evicted without making payment of full compensation for the land ;

(ii) In view of the operation of various protective enactments, open transaction in land are not many and, in any event, do not reflect its market value or even its potential. Hence a new formula needs to be revised to provide satisfactory quantum of compensation to the tribals for land required. This could be based, inter-alia, on capitalised income value. The compensation amount might be deposited in Banks preferably in long term deposit so that the tribal family can derive a minimum income from the money. In case, a tribal family indicates inclination to buy land elsewhere with the compensation amount, they should

be assisted in doing so by the administration which should ensure that the alternative becomes a sustained source of income.

(iii) Emergency measures should not be undertaken for acquisition. Further, "public purpose" should be properly defined and restrictions should be placed on execessive acquisition of land.

(iv) For tribals there is no rehabilitation more effective than providing them with land as the source of livelihood. Even if the quantum of the land lost by tribal family can not be entirely made good by alternative land, it must be ensured that some land is provided so that the family is not completely uprooted from its traditional occupation.

(v) State Governments might enact law similar to the Maharashtra law which provides for grant of land in the command area of an irrigation project to a family displaced on account of execution of this project ;

(vi) Project report for settlement of local communities should be prepared well in advance, keeping in view their present socio-economic status, the cultural profile, the anthropology of perspective development and their present skill and situation besides absorption capacity ;

(vii) The displaced tribals should be rehabilitated not as individuals but as a community, as far as possible. Advance planning by sensitive officers specially charged with this task should be done. Additional financial, expenditure should be provided in the project report prepared for this purpose ;

(viii) If land canot be provided, employment should be provided to at least one member of a tribal family to insulate the family from forces tending to uproot it. In order to ensure this, the members of families should first be put on the rolls of the project and, if necessary, sent for the requisite training. The necessary educational grounding should also be given as required in the circumstances. If all the displaced families cannot be accommodated within the project, efforts should be made to find jobs in other sister projects as well as in the State Governments ;

(ix) A substantial training programme of enterpreneourial skills, with follow-up in helping and getting financial support, marketing outlets, supply of raw-material etc. should be built up ;

(x) Provision of drinking water with protected water supply scheme for such newly-established rehabilitation centres must be ensured ;

(xi) Provision of free house sites to the affected families where the houses of displaced families have also been acquired, should form part of any rehabilitation scheme. House-site plots duly developed must be made available to each family with sufficient space for community purposes ; and

(xii) Provision of at least a primary school building, a village chawdi or chopal, medical centre, etc. are necessary.

Multinational companies engaged in Production of milk

*866. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the multinational companies engaged in production of milk and milk products In India are managed by Indians only ;

(b) if not, the names of the owners of the multinational companies engaged in production of milk and milk products at present ;

(c) whether these companies have been sustaining any loss due to 'Operation Flood' and are busy in propaganda ; and

(d) If so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The following companies having foreign equity are engaged in the manufacture of milk products/malted foods in India.

(1) M/s. H.M.M. Ltd.

(2) M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.

(3) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.

(4) M/s. Hindustan Cocoa Products Ltd.

(Earlier known as Cadbury India Ltd.)

(5) M/s. Food Specialities Ltd.

Except, M/s. Hindustan Levers Ltd., all the other 4 companies are having foreign equity to the extent of 40%. The foreign equity in respect of M/s. Hindustan Levers Ltd. is 51%. All these companies are public limited companies and are being managed by their Board of Directors which include Indians as also foreign nationals.

(c) The companies have not been sustaining any losses. The Government is not aware of any propaganda referred to.

(d) Does not arise.

1976 में पंजीकरण करने वाले व्यक्तियों को फ्लैटों का आवंटन

*867 श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सामान्य आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्न आय वर्ग के उन व्यक्तियों को अभी कुछ मकानों का आवंटन करना है जिन्होंने 1976 में अपना पंजीकरण कराया था और धरोहर राशि के रूप में 4500 रुपये की राशि जमा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या 1976 में नयी पंजीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हुए व्यक्तियों के लिए शालीमार बाग–बी में बने कुछ फ्लैटों का ड्रा 24 मार्च, 1982 (दिवाली-81 का ड्रा) को निकाला गया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन फ्लैटों के विशिष्ट आवंटन के लिए भी ड्रा निकाल लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो दो वर्षों से अधिक का समय बीत जाने के बाद भी ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं और उक्त विशिष्ट आवंटन ड्रा कब तक निकाले जाने की सम्भावना है तथा उन फ्लैटों की लागत तथा अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):(क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) निर्माण में कुछ विलम्ब के कारण, विशिष्ट लाटरी नहीं निकाली जा सकी अब ये फ्लैट पूर्ण होने की अन्तिम अवस्था में हैं । लाटरी शीघ्र ही निकाली जाएगी और फ्लैटों की वास्तविक लागत का हिसाब फ्लैटों के बन जाने पर ही लगाया जाएगा ।

Flower development Board

*870. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Flower Development Board ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The floriculture development in India is yet in its infancy. At the present stage the National Horticulture Board can look after floriculture as well.

शुद्ध जल पाने वाले गांवों का निरीक्षण करने वाला दल

*872. श्री छोटू भाई वासवा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह पता करने के लिए किसी दल का गठन किया है या कोई दल भेजा है कि गांवों को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित पेय जल सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत शुद्ध पेय जल उपलब्ध होता है या नहीं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे निरीक्षण दलों का गठन करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के प्रबोधन तथा निरीक्षण के लिए किसी विशेष निरीक्षण दल का गठन नहीं किया है जहां पेय जल सुविधायें मुहैया कराई जा रही हैं और ना ही ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य तथा पर्यावरणीय इंजीनियरी संगठन और इस मन्त्रालय के अधिकारीगण जब कभी भी सम्भव होता है, ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का दौरा करते रहते हैं।

Subsidy to small Farmers during Sixth Plan

*873. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of effective planning and co-ordination of various agencies have not been able to help small farmers to increase agricultural production ;

(b) the estimated amount of loan and subsidy available to small farmers during the Sixth Plan ; and

(c) the special schemes for providing assistance to small farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. Studies conducted in some States have shown that use of modern inputs on small farmer's fields and their productivity are comparable with that of large farmers.

(b) Fifty percent of the Sixth Plan target of Rs. 5415 crores of agricultural credit is expected to go to the weaker sections of the community, including small farmers. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production introduced in 1983-84, Government of India released grant amounting Rs. 85 crore as Central share to various States and Union Territories. The matching loan to utilise grant on various components, as required under IRD pattern, was to be arranged by the States/Union Territories through Co-operative Institutions, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

(c) The following are the special schemes for providing asisstance to small farmers :—

(1) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production ;

(2) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for encouraging the use of sprinklers/drip system, solar pumps, wind mills, hydrams, water turbines, man and animal operated pumps for irrigation purpose.

(3) Lab-to-land programme

(4) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Performance of Wrestling Teams Sent Abroad in 1983

*875. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state ;

(a) how many teams were sent by the Wrestling Federation of India abroad in 1983 and what was their performance ;

(b) whether his Ministry is recognising and cooperating with the official Receiver of Wrestling Federaton of India ; and

(c) the reasons why the National Wrestling Championship, scheduled to be held in Delhi stopped suddenly when preparation for the same was going on since November, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS(SHRI ASHOK

GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) Four wrestling teams were sent by the Wrestling Federation of India during the year 1983 for participation in the International events abroad. The team which participated in the World School Boys Festival (FILA Cadet Festival) at Missoula (USA) won 7 gold, 5 silver and 1 bronze medals. The team of 13-14 years age-group got second position and the team of 15-16 years age group got third position in the team Championships. Another team won one bronze medal in the Junior World Wrestling Championship at Oak Lawn (USA). The team which participated in the Third Asian Wrestling Championship at Tehran won 1 gold, 7 silver and 10 bronze medals and also the second position in the team championship. Performance report in respect of the team which participated in the International Wrestling Competition at Ulan Bator (Mongolia) has not been received from the Wrestling Federation of India.

Government, naturally respects the order of the Court appointing an Official Receiver for the Wrestling Federation of India. Although no proposal to hold the Championship in question was received from the Official Receiver by the Government, the Official Receiver has now indicated that the Wrestling Federation of India had planned to hold such a Championship but that it was not held as the proposed Championship was de-recognised by the Indian Olympic Association.

उत्तरप्रदेश में स्व : नियोजन के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों को प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (ट्राईसेम)

* 876. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण युवकों के लिए प्रायोजित स्व: नियोजन के लिए ग्रामिण युवकों के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (ट्राइसेम) के अंतर्गत 1983-84 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राप्त कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 1983-84 के दौरान कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया और उस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई;

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत इसके आरंभ से लेकर अब तक प्रशिक्षण पाने वाले कितने युवक अपने स्वयं के उद्यम चला रहे हैं; और

(घ) वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) :(क) और (ख) ग्रामीण युवकों को स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण की योजना (ट्राईसेम) के अंतर्गत प्रति खण्ड औसतन 40 ग्रामीण युवकों को प्रशिक्षित करने का वार्षिक लक्ष्य है। 1983-84 हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 35040 ग्रामीण युवकों का लक्ष्य है। वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान, फरवरी 1984 तक ग्रामीण युवकों को स्वरोजगार हेतु प्रशिक्षण की योजना (ट्राईसेम) के अंतर्गत 31,448 ग्रमीण युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है। फरवरी 1984 तक प्रशिक्षण पर 156.85 लाख रुपये की धनराशि व्यय होने की सूचना मिली है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत इसके आरम्भ से लेकर फरवरी, 1984 तक 59,946 युवकों के स्व-नियोजित होने की सूचना मिली है।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में 'ट्राईसेम' के अंतर्गत वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए 35,040 ग्रामीण युवकों को प्रशिक्षित करने का लक्ष्य है।

Financial Assistance to Orissa for Providing House Sites to Landless Workers

877. **SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA**: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial assistance given to Orissa for providing house sites to landless workers in rural areas under Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme ;

(b) whether the amount sanctioned for the purpose is inadequate to meet the actual requirements ;

(c) whether any new policy in this regard is being formulated to meet the demand in full ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Housing, being a State subject, all the Social Housing Schemes are being implemented by the State Governments. Central Financial assistance for plan purposes is being given in the shape of block loans and block grants. However, the scheme of the Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance forms part of the Revised 20-Point Programme and Central Government is monitoring this scheme.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश को खाद्य तेल का आवंटन

*879. **श्री राम अवध** : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की खाद्य तेल की पृथक-पृथक कितनी मांग थी; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्य को कितनी मात्रा में खाद्य तेल का आवंटन किया गया और तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) तेल वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश की मांग, तेलवार आवंटन तथा उठाई गई मात्रा का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(मात्रा मी० टन में)

तेल वर्ष (नवम्बर से अक्तूबर तक)	राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई मांग	आवंटन		उठाई गयी मात्रा	
		ताड़ का तेल	रेपसीड तेल	ताड़ का तेल	रेपसीड तेल
1981-82	42,000	19,350	10,056	12,565	9,351
1982-83	42,000	20,190	8,830	20,790	6,686

North Andaman Project of Forest Development and Plantation Corporation

*880. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4276 on 19 December, 1983 regarding Plywood factory at little Andaman and state :

(a) whether the North Andaman Project of the Forest Development and Plantation Corporation, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is under consideration ; and

(b) if so, the present position of the said project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for North Andaman Project is under consideration of the Government.

Pond Fish Insurance Scheme

*881. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are launching a Pond Fish Insurance Scheme for the benefit of several thousand fish farmers and fishermen engaged in inland fish Production against total loss of fish seed and fish in their tanks and ponds ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the

scheme and when is it likely to be made operational ; and

(c) the agency through which it will be executed ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government at present do not grant financial assistance to fish farmers for obtaining insurance cover against loss of fish and fish seed in tanks and ponds. Such an insurance cover can be obtained from some general insurance companies.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

बैंकों को समेकित ग्रामिण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजसहायता की धनराशि

*883. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सरकारों के विभिन्न विभाग समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत दी जाने वाली राजसहायता की राशि विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं कराते हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप इसके लाभार्थी इस कार्यक्रम का यथा समय लाभ प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सकार ने इस समस्या का अध्ययन किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष प्राप्त हुये हैं ;

(घ) क्या विभिन्न बैंकों को राजसहायता की धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय और सीधे सम्पर्क वाली एजेंसी की आवश्यकता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्री) : (क) से (ग) पहले कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं कि बैंकों को आर्थिक सहायता की राशि समय पर नहीं दी जाती है और अग्रिम आर्थिक सहायता की राशियां बहुत समय तक वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में समायोजित किए बिना रह जाती हैं। समस्या को हल करने के लिए, अब सभी जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों से कहा गया है कि वे बैंक की प्रमुख शाखा में बचत बैंक खाता खोलें और बैंक को प्राधिकृत करें कि ऋणों के वितरण के समय देय आर्थिक सहायता को बचत बैंक खाते में समायोजित करें। शुरू में ये हिदायतें फरवरी, 1982 में जारी की गई थीं और बाद में इन्हें यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए फिर जारी किया गया था कि आर्थिक सहायता के दिए जाने में किसी प्रकार देरी न हो।

(घ) और (ङ) इस समय एक जिला ग्रामिण विकास एजेंसी पहले से ही है, जो भाग (क), (ख) व (ग) के उत्तर में वर्णित ढंग से बैंकों को आर्थिक सहायता देती है किसी अन्य एजेंसी की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई है।

Sale of Amul Milk

9257. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that contrary to the well recognised norms in the world, Amul Milk Cooperative has been marketing their products for last 30 years through private foreign owned distributors and recently through private traders in Bombay at exhorbitant prices ;

(b) whether Government are aware that raw milk is being sold by Amul's private traders at Rs. 6-7 a litre for which farmers get less than Rs. 3/-per litre ;

(c) whether Tetra milk is being sold in Bombay by Amul and Indore dairies at Rs. 6/20 per litre against the price of about Rs. 4/20 as approved by Government in project proposals ; and

(d) whether Amul with the help of NDDB is routinely adding hydrogen peroxide on the pretext of field trials which is harmful for infants, goitre cases and also

illegal and if so, the legal action taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Raw milk has never been marketed by Amul through any private distributor. Amul has used companies like Voltas and Spencers to market their milk products. They have already dispensed with Spencer and served notice on Voltas to terminate the contract. Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation which markets the milk products of all its member Gujarat Cooperative Dairies has now established its own net-work of ware-houses and branches all over the country and will very shortly be distributing their entire range of milk products directly.

(b) Amul Dairy does not sell any milk in Bombay.

(c) Government of India does not approve any price for milk to be sold in tetrapak. It is the respective State Dairy Federations which decide the price.

(d) No, Sir.

Tetrapak Project in Bombay

9258. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tetrapak Project is a total failure in Bombay ;

(b) whether LDPE and paper is to be imported ;

(c) whether Government will set out reasons for starting of Tetrapak Project which requires scarce paper despite availability of Finish machines which do not require any paper ; and

(d) whether Tetrapak Project will have installed capacity of 10 lakh litres milk per day whereas total procurement in lean season in all metro cities is about 10 lakh litres per day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir, The Project has met with encouraging response from the consumers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The packing of aseptic milk in polyethylene sachets in the Finnish machines is still to be tested in the country.

(d) The Tetrapak milk will be packed by the dairies located near the milk sheds. Four of such dairies one each at Surat, Indore, Jaipur and Sangam (Andhra Pradesh) with each having a packing capacity of one lakh litres milk per day have been set up. Procurement by Metro city dairies has no bearing on the supply of Tetrapak milk.

Procedure in Respect of Recruitment of Legal Assistant in D.D.A.

9259. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for the procedure in respect of the recruitment of Legal Assistant in Delhi Development Authority in the year 1979 ;

(b) how many posts of the Legal Assistants are lying vacant at present ;

(c) whether the Authority has changed the previous procedure for recruitment to the post of Legal Assistant ; and

(d) if so, by this changed procedure why the Authority is depriving the senior most law graduate employees from this post ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The DDA have reported that in the year 1979 appointments against the posts of Legal Assistants were made on the basis of a list prepared by a Screening Committee headed by their Chief Legal Advisor, after screening the Law Graduates.

(b) Three.

(c) With a view to having a wider choice, the nominees of the Employment Exchange are also proposed to be considered by D.D.A. alongwith eligible departmental candidates, for appointment against the vacant posts.

(d) Does not arise, as the eligible departmental candidates are also to be consi-

dered for appointment against the posts of Legal Assistants.

Filling up Posts of SC/ST in FCI

9260. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes quota is not maintained in FCI (Food Corporation of India), Departments from January, 1980 ;

(b) how many posts have been vacant or created to be filled up in 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and how many of them were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(c) how many of the reserved posts have been filled up by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates ; and

(d) if all the reserved posts have not been filled up by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The prescribed procedure for reservation in posts for SC/ST in respect of recruitment, promotion etc. is being followed in FCI.

(b) and (c) The number of posts created during the years 1980 to 1983 are under :—

1980	...	564
1981	...	500
1982	...	291
1983	...	2299

The details of vacant posts are not readily available. The details of posts reserved and those filled are shown in the attached Statement.

(d) For reasons such as non-availability of suitable candidates, it has not always been possible to fill the reserved posts. However, all efforts are made as per prescribed instructions to fill up the posts.

STATEMENT

Details of posts reserved/filled

For all categories

Posts filled by Direct Recruitment

Year	Posts reserved for		Posts filled by	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
1980	160	265	60	10
1981	48	25	41	8
1982	93	126	80	29
1983	94	54	141	34
Post filled by promotion				
1980	276	162	461	100
1981	165	119	240	90
1982	194	60	174	146
1983	524	248	747	250

NOTE : The excess in posts filled than the posts reserved is due to filling up of backlog vacancies.

Impact of Subsidy on the Prices of Fertilizers

9261. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken into account the various subsidies to Scheduled Castes/Tribes other weaker sections, small and marginal farmers of various State Governments and calculated its impact on the prices of fertilisers ;

(b) if so, whether the component of subsidy would be rationalised so as to eliminate all malpractices in this regard and a fair and just pricing mechanism evolved for sale and distribution so as to boost the agricultural production and benefit the farmers ; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The cultivators prices of fertilisers fixed by the Government do not take into account the subsidies offered under Centrally/State sponsored schemes.

(b) In order to ensure availability of fertilisers to the farmers at fair and just

prices, the maximum selling prices of most of the fertilisers are statutorily controlled under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 issued under the Essential Commodities Act. Any violation thereof is punishable under the said Act.

(c) Question does not arise.

Children Staying in N.D.M.C. Creches

9262. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Grih Kalyan Kendras have recently taken a decision to increase the age from 7 years to 12 years for children who can stay in its creches, functioning at different places in the Capital, during daytime ;

(b) whether the same facility has been extended to children who stay in NDMC creches also ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) As reported by the NDMC it has not been possible for them to extend this facility in their creches as their creches are already full to capacity with children upto the age of 7 years. They have further stated that due to non-availability of land/accommodation in the NDMC area, it is not possible for them to increase the existing capacity in their creches/open new creches.

Appointment of Handicapped Stockists in Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.

9263. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are extending co-operation to help handicapped by appointing them as stokists in Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. ;

(b) if so, the norms and conditions laid down by the Fruit Juice Division of Modern Food Industries (India) Limited for the appointment of stockists other than handicapped ;

(c) the details regarding the number of handicapped persons appointed in Delhi ;

(d) whether handicapped children and minor are also given preference to enable them to earn their livelihood sparing their time other than school time by supplying fruit juice drink, bread etc. and other products ; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Appointment of stockists/wholesalers is done by Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. itself. The Company has not so far given any preference to handicapped persons in this regard.

(b) The main criteria adopted by the Company for appointment of stockists/wholesalers for its fruit drinks are as follows :—

(1) Financial soundness ;

(2) Experience in distribution of soft drinks ;

(3) Possession of requisite facilities such as good marketing network, adequate storage space and transport arrangements for distribution.

The Company applies the same criteria in respect of the handicapped.

(c) At present, the Company has appointed one handicapped person as wholesaler in Delhi for its fruit drinks.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Construction of a Septic Tank in Place of Play-Ground in Pitampura

9264. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has scrapped the provision of play-ground/park in D-Uttari

Pitampura and started the construction of an open septic tank for storing sewerage water ;

(b) the reasons for this change and whether the effect of this open sewerage tank on the local residents have also taken into account while taking this decision and whether the residents were also consulted ;

(c) whether DDA would pay the damages likely to be caused to the health and environment of residents and the residential colony, which was developed as per map shown at the time of auction ;

(d) whether the residents have already asked the DDA to stop the construction and shift it to remote venue ; and

(e) if so, the action taken on this representation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Near the western Yamuna Canal distributory and adjacent to district green land earmarked for play field has been utilised by the Delhi Development Authority for construction of an oxidation pond as a temporary measure for disposal of sewerage.

(b) The D.D.A. decided the location of this oxidation pond taking into account environmental and health aspects of the residential area around.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) and (e) The oxidation pond stands completed and will be commissioned shortly. However, it is a temporary measure.

Visit to Foreign Country by Officials for Receiving Training in Sports Development

9265. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have arranged the visit of some official and non-official as well as some coaches to foreign countries for receiving training or for getting other necessary guidance regarding development of and arrangements for sports during the last two years ; and

(b) if so, their number and the expenditure incurred on their visits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Study of Water Pits in Ganga for Fish Farming

9266. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding a large number of small size lake like water pits in the vast stretches of Ganga basin and also ponds in the villages ; if so, whether the modern methods of fishing have not been developed in these areas so far ;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the development of fisheries in these areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Ecological studies of the large and small sized water bodies formed due to the changing course of rivers in the Ganga Basin have been conducted by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute through various research schemes. These water bodies and village ponds are being brought under modern scientific aquaculture through various schemes.

(b) Schemes for development of fisheries in the Seventh Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

(c) Question does not arise.

Swiss Aided Dairy Development Project Report by N.D,D.B. for Orissa

9267. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Swiss Aided Dairy

Development Project Report by the N.D.D.B. for the districts of Ganjam, Sundargarh and Sambalpur in Orissa has been sent to Central Government for approval ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to clear the project to implement the 20-Point Programme ;

(c) whether this report was sent to Central Government and the reasons for delaying the clearance ; and

(d) the approximate cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) The National Dairy Development Board had prepared a feasibility report involving an investment of Rs. 774.17 lakhs for implementation of dairy development programme in the districts of Ganjam, Sundargarh and Sambalpur with assistance from Swiss Development Corporation. It was considered desirable to implement the project initially only in Ganjam district. The State Government submitted sub project details at an estimated cost of Rs. 409.40 lakhs prepared by the N.D.D.B. for implementation of dairy development programme in Ganjam district. The matter has been referred back to the State Government requesting for clarification on certain points raised by the Planning Commission.

Measures taken by DRDA to Integrate the Schemes and Programmes

9268. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by District Rural Development Agencies to integrate the schemes and programmes in Orissa under one agency i.e. DRDA ;

(b) if the concept of the "Integration" is to integrate the different developmental programmes of each block undet one agency particularly in tribal sub-plan areas and what type of integration so far have been made for implementation ;

(c) if the different programmes intended for rural development are yet to be integrated, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the difficulties and problems coming in the way to adopt the integrated approach for the socio-economic development of the rural and tribal people though the word "Integration" have been adopted in rural development programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) The District Rural Development Agencies are meant mainly for the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes viz , IRDP, NREP and DPAP. This has already been implemented in Orissa. There is also coordination between DRDA and the ITDP. It will not be possible to integrate all programmes as such, as each programme has a different objective and focus. The integrated rural development programme aims to provide all the services for the target group through one agency instead of their going to different agencies. This is not meant to integrate all the programmes under implemantation in the blocks.

D.A. Formula for FCI Employees

9269. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that double Dearness Allowance formula has been adopted ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this formula ; and

(c) whether agitation is going on for claiming Central Government DA formula ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) A Pay Committee has been set up by the Food Corporation of India, with due approval of the Government to recommend, inter-alia, on the fixation of industrial DA for category III and IV employees. These employees were being paid D.A. on Central Government pattern. The question regarding switchover to Industrial DA pattern in respect of category I and category II executives has not yet been decided.

(c) Staff bodies of Food Corporation of

India are demanding Central Government D.A. instalments pending wage revision.

Proposal to Increase Support Price of Pady

9270. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI K.A. SWAMI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paddy growing States have sought a steep rise in the support price of paddy for 1984-85 season ;

(b) if so, whether Government have since consulted the Agricultural Prices Commission in this behalf ;

(c) the reaction of the Commission in the matter ;

(d) the decision taken by Government, if any ; and

(e) whether Government will make its decision known well before the sowing of the paddy starts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During discussions with Agricultural Prices Commission, many paddy growing States have suggested procurement prices for paddy for 1984-85 season at a level higher than that fixed for 1983-84 season.

(b) to (e) The Agricultural Prices Commission is formulating its views on price policy for paddy for 1984-85 season and is yet to submit its report. After the report has been submitted by the Agricultural Prices Commission, the Government would consult the State Governments, the concerned economic Ministries and Planning Commission and take decision in this regard at the earliest possible time.

Strength of Engineers in CPWD

9271. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the present strength (wokring and sanctioned, separately) of Chief Engineer (Civil and Electrical), Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistent Engineers and Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D. ;

(b) whethere there is any proposol under consideration for reviewing the existing cadre strength of Class I, II and III engineers : if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the C.P.W.D. has approved a proposal to fill up the post of EA to AC by Executive Engineers and EA to CE by Superintending Engineer ; and

(d) if so, how promotional stagnation of Junior Engineers for the post of Assistant Engineers will be controlled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The present strength of the various grades is given below :

	Sanctioned strength	In position
Chief Engineers (Civil) (Level-I)	8	7
Chief Engineers (Civil) (Level-II)	8	8
Superintending Engineer (Civil)	66	63
Executive Engineers (Civil)	356	323
Asstt. Executive Engineers (Civil)	123	67
Assistant Engineers (Civil)	1164	1193
Junior Engineers (Civil)	4185	3899
Chief Engineer (Elect.) (Level-I)	1	1
Chief Engineer (Elect.) (Level-II)	1	1
Superintending Engineer (Elect.)	18	18
Executive Engineers (Elect).	98	98
Asstt. Executive Engineer (Elect.)	32	22
Asstt. Engineers (Elect.)	404	398
Junior Engineers (Elect.)	1625	1625

(b) The cadre review proposals in respect of Group 'A' Service are under consideration

of the Government. Since the matter is at consideration stage only, details cannot be indicated. The cadre review proposals of Group 'B' have not been formulated as yet.

As regards Group 'C' an Export Committee set up by the Government in August, 1982 conducted a cadre review but its recommendations could not be processed in view of setting up of Fourth Pay Commission.

(c) No.

(d) This will be taken care of in the cadre review of Group 'B' Services. For the present promotion of Junior Engineers to the post of Assistant Engineers is being regulated in accordance with the Recruitment Rules for the post of Assistant Engineer.

Supply of Unchlorinated Water in NDMC Area

9272. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unchlorinated water of some 52 tube-wells is being mixed with treated water of the Water Supply Department and supplied to residents of NDMC area by NDMC : and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop supply of unchlorinated water that poses health hazard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Lack of Funds for Irrigation Plan Project in West Bengal

9273. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to his minimising the Centre's responsibility in the matter of extension of irrigation facilities in the State of West Bengal because of the latter's inability to raise the budgetary allocation, West Bengal has not been able to meet its irrigation plan target ;

(b) if so the reasons for the Centre's apathy towards West Bengal ; and

(c) whether he will make available more funds atleast for the Small Farmers' Development Agency (SFDA) Projects aimed at the creation of irrigation facilities in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are funded and implemented by the State Governments themselves. Central Assistance is in the form of block-loans and block-grants and is not tied to any project or sector of development. As per the Working Group discussions for the annual plan of West Bengal for 1984-85, the outlay on irrigation sector during the VI Plan is anticipated to be around Rs. 240 crores against the approved outlay of Rs. 390.50 crores for irrigation sector and the overall approved plan outlay of Rs. 3,500 crores for the State.

(c) Under the Scheme of assisting small farmers for increasing the agricultural production in the country, operated by the Ministry of Agriculture, subsidies would be made available to the small and marginal farmers. The allocations per block will be Rs. 5 lakhs out of which Rs. 3.50 lakhs will be available for minor irrigation schemes with subsidies on the IRDP pattern. The amount is proposed to be shared on 50 : 50 basis by the Centre and State Governments.

Rise in Prices of Vanaspati

9274. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that price of a vanaspati have started increasing again ;

(b) whether the ex-factory price of a tin of vanaspati (Dalda) is Rs. 240/-while the stockists/distributors charge Rs. 242/-per tin from dealers and the dealers in turn are selling it at a premium of more than Rs. 7- per tin in the open market ; and

(c) if so, the details of the measures being taken by Government to check it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c) According to the voluntary price control, the ex-factory price of a 16.5 Kg. tin of vanaspati has been fixed at Rs. 217 Till recently, these prices were, by and large, being observed at all levels i.e. manufactures, wholesalers and retailers. However, of late, there are reports of higher wholesale and retail prices of vanaspati in certain parts of the country. The State Government authorities have been requested to keep vigil on the price situation in their respective areas. To facilitate the availablility of the commodity to the consumers at a reasonable price, the manufacturers have been advised through their Associations to supply a certain percentage of their produce at the agreed price to the State Governments, if they so want for sale through their nominees or through Public Distribution System.

Complaints from M.P.'s about New Pattern Registration Scheme

9275. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has received complaints about the New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979 from the Members of Parliament and the registered persons during April, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have taken any action so far in this regard ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (e) No specific complaint against the New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979 has been received from the Members of Parliament and the registered persons during April, 1984, Various queries/clarifications are, however, sought by registrants of the scheme from time to time.

मार्च/अप्रैल, 1984 में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा जनता निम्न आय वर्ग, मध्यम आय वर्ग के फ्लैटों के लिए निश्चित किए गए मूल्य

9276. श्री मनमोहन टुंडु : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा हुडको योजना 1979 के अन्तर्गत मार्च,अप्रैल 1984 के दौरान आवंटित किए गए जनता, निम्न आय वर्ग (एल आई जी) और मध्यम आय वर्ग (एम आई जी) के आवासीय फ्लैटों के प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए क्या मूल्य निश्चित किए गए हैं और रोहिणी तथा प्रीतमपुरा में आबंटित आवासीय फ्लैटों की प्रत्येक श्रेणी के मूल्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त आवासीय फ्लैटों की प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए किराया खरीद मूल्य और नकद भुगतान मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वार ली गई अग्रिम धनराशि का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है और इन किश्तों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन पर कितना ब्याज लिया गया है ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के जनता/निम्न आय वर्ग/मध्यम आय वर्ग के रिहायसी फ्लैटों जिनके लिए हुडको योजना, 1979 केतहत 15.3.84 के लाटरी निकाली गई थी, के विक्रय की अन्तिम कीमत का हिसाब उनके पूर्ण होने पर ही जगाया जाएगा। इस लाटरी के आधार पर रोहिणी और प्रीतमपुरा में कोई आबंटित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) मार्च 1984 की लाटरी में सम्मिलित जनता फ्लैटों की दो योजनाओं, जिनके लिए अन्तिम कीमत निर्धारित की गई है, के लागत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

योजना का नाम	कुल निर्माण	किराया खरीद के मामले में प्रारंभिक राशि	किस्तों में वसूल की जाने वाली शेष राशि	किस्तों की संख्या	किस्तों की राशि और किस्त में सम्मिलत ब्याज
941 जनता रिहायशी एकक पाकेट एम	22,800 रुपये से	3,270 रुपये से	19,500 रुपये	240	175.45 रुपये
दिलशाद गार्डन उप शीर्ष 427 जनता	33,000 रुपये तक	13,520 रुपये तक			8 प्रतिशत
922(851+71) जनता रिहायशी एकक	25,100 रुपये से	5,668 रुपये से	19,400 रुपये	240	174.55 रुपये
दिलशाद गार्डन (पाकेट एल और एच)	30,000 रुपये तक	10,618 रुपये तक			8 प्रतिशत

Government Quarters in New Delhi

9277. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a dearth of Government accommodation in New Delhi for the Central Government employees working in various Ministries ;

(b) if so, the total number of ABCD type quarters constructed and released during 1982-83 and 1983-84 including the number of such quarters released to Departments having separate pool of accomodation separately year-wise ;

(c) number of quarters under construction at present, type-wise that are proposed to be released during 1984-85 including to the Departments having separate pool accommodation, separately ; and

(d) detail of steps taken by Government particularly by the Departments/Ministries having separate pools of accommodation to step up the construction of different types of house for their employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Non-Availability of Complaint Book in F.C.I.'s Godown at Naraina New Delhi

9278. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Food Corporation of India's Godown at Naraina, complaint book is not made available to the ration dealers for lodging complaints ;

(b) if so, steps Food Corporation of India authorities propose to take to make complaint book easily available ; and

(c) how many surprise checks were carried out by Food Corporation of India officials during the last three years and what are the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the years 1982, 1983 and 1984, 25 surprise checks were conducted at Food Storage Depot, Naraina by the officers of the District and Regional Offices, Delhi. The year-wise details are as under :

Year	No. of surprise checks
1982	3
1983	19
1984	3

The points noticed during these surprise checks related to items such as spillage of foodgrains at the platforms, unaccounted excess bags of wheat at rail head, absence of watch and ward staff, late coming of staff and inadequate lighting arrangements etc.

Sale of Ply Logs by Forest and Plantation Development Corporation, A & N Islands

9279. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average rate obtained by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation for the sale of ply logs by auction FOB Port Blair/ Hut Bay/Mayabandur during 1983 ;

(b) the percentage of intake of ply logs by the plywood factories in Andamans which they purchased from the Forest Department for the year 1983 ; and

(c) the rate Government are charging from these plywood factories for the ply logs supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Average rates obtained per cubic metre for sale of ply logs by auction during 1983 are as follows :

Gurjan	—	Rs. 1,899/—
Badam	—	Rs. 1,354/—
White Chuglam	—	Rs. 1,052/—
Red Dhup	—	Rs. 792/—

(b) The percentage of intake of ply logs by plywood factories in Andamans which they purchased from the Forest Department during 1982-83 is 17.89.

(c) Rs. 1,035/— per cubic metre.

Survey Conducted under IRDP in Nicobar District

9280. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made under Integrated Rural Development Programme for the tribals in Nicobar District ;

(b) if so, the details of the landless tribals and details of the tribals having less than 5 acres of land separately ;

(c) how many of them have been covered under the above programme ; and

(d) if not survey has been done, how this programme can be implemented in the tribal areas of the Nicobar District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d)

Specific information in regard to conduct of survey under Integrated Rural Development Programme in Nicobar District etc. is being collected from the Union Territory Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Research on High Yielding Cardamom Plant

9281. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the activities of Central Plantation Crop Research Institute ;

(b) whether the Institute has been able to find out any high yielding cardamon plant through its research activities ;

(c) if so, the details thereof : and

(d) if not, the reasons for not finding out such high yielding variety ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The main activities of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute are (i) To serve as a National Centre for improving the genetic potential of selected plantation crops and to conduct basic and applied research on various aspects of these crops ; (ii) To coordinate research being done on these crops ; (iii) To serve as an information centre on all matters relating to these crops ; and (iv) Transfer of Technology.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Appangala centre of the CPCRI has identified two high yielding selections namely, APG-7 and APG-8 which are in the final stages of evaluation. APG-7 has medium canopy and compact branched prostrate panicles suitable for high density planting. (5000 plants/ha). The yield potential is around 500 to 600 Kg. per ha of dry cardamon. APG-8 has also medium canopy having high essential oil content of 7.6%. The yield potential is around 300 to 500 Kg dry cardamon per ha.

In addition to these, some hybrids with projected yield potential of 700 Kg.dry capsules per ha (1.5 Kg per plant wet) have been developed [and are being evaluated. 13 plants showing resistance to 'Katte' virus have been isolated in M_1 generation after treating the seeds with chemical mutagen. These plants are being evaluated for nematode resistance and yield.

(d) Does not arise.

Sharing of Government Accommodation

9282. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Government employee sharing Government accommodation with his/her relative allottee (wife/husband) is not entitled to the house rent allowance but on his/her demise/retirement is entitled to Government accommodation on priority basis ;

(b) whether a semi-Government or autonomous body's employee sharing Government accomodation with his relative Central Government allottee (wife/husband) is also not entitled to House Rent Allowance but on his/her demise/retirement is also entitled to Government accommodation on priority basis ;

(c) if so, whether a copy of the orders will be laid on the Table ; and

(d) if not, the justification for the discrimination is not granting HRA to the persons in (b) above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) In so far as Central Government employees are concerned, no house rent allowance is admissible to a Central Government employee if—

(i) he shares Govt. accommodation allotted rent free to another Government servant ; or

(ii) he/she resides in accommodation allotted to his/her parents/son/daughter by the Central Government, State Government, an autonomous public undertaking or semi-Govt. organisation such as a Municipality, Port Trust, etc. ; or

(iii) in cases where his wife/her husband has been allotted accommodation at the

same station by the Central/State Government, an autonomous public undertaking, or semi-Govt. organisation such as Municipality, Port Trust, etc., whether he/she resides in that accommodation or separately in accommodation rented by him/her.

Only the son or unmarried daughter or spouse of retired or deceased allottee employee is eligible for the concession of ad-hoc allotment/regularisation from the General Pool on fulfillment of certain eligibility *conditions laid down by the Government* for this purpose.

(b) and (d) Employees of Semi Govt. or autonomous bodies are not eligible for General Pool accommodation and hence are not entitled for the concession mentioned in the reply to part (a) even if they satisfy all other conditions.

Payment of House Rent Allowance to the employees of Semi-Government and autonomous bodies is governed by the service rules/bye-laws of the organisations concerned which are finalised in consultation with the concerned Ministry/Department.

(c) Does not arise.

I.C.A R.'s Cattle Breeding Project in Madhya Pradesh

9283. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7623 on 16 April, 1984 regarding ICAR's Cattle Breeding Project in Madhya Pradesh and State :

(a) justification for ICAR releasing Rs. 11 lakhs or more annually from 1981-82 despite receipts exceeding Rs. 9 lakhs correspondingly for Jabalpur cattle project though earlier fund released was smaller despite smaller receipts and the annual non-recurring amounts sanctioned ;

(b) age-wise, sex-wise female stock genetic group-wise existing when DDG (AS) and ADG (AP & B) each visited on of April, 1983 and 1984 with justifications for decline thereof stating number of deaths period-wise ; and

(c) year-wise from 1980 genetic group-wise number of cows in milk and correspondingly annual total milk each produced with causes of decline, if any, vis-a-vis traits and norms used to decide satisfactory performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Funds for 1981-82 and thereafter were to be released annually on the basis of the amount *sanctioned for total expenditure minus* anticipated receipts and ICAR share thereof. In the years 1982-83 onwards there have been increase in the release due to inclusion of non-recurring items of expenditure.

(b) The Genetic group-wise, age-wise female stock on 1.4.1983, 15.2.84, 20.3.1984 & 1.4.1984 is given in Statement I. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—8312/84]. The DDG (AS) visited in February, 1984 and ADG (AP & B) in March, 1984 The decline in half-breds was because they were old and had to be culled as and when necessary. Numberof deaths period-wise are given in Statement II. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—8312/84].

(c) Genetic group-wise number of cows in Milk & milk production in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given in Statement III. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—8312/84]. The milk production depends upon the number of animals in milk and their productivity depending upon climatic and other factors including feed and fodder etc. and is therefore variable. For judging performance various economic traits are to be taken into account.

***Expenditure of ICAR Institutes and other* Plan Projects**

9284. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7698 on 16 April, 1984 regarding expenditure of ICAR Institutes and other Plan projects and state :

(a) the reasons for exceeding 60 per cent of Sixth Plan sanctioned amount by 1982-83 in expenditure by research institutes though sanction itself was issued between

April, 1982 upto 24 March, 1983 and how Government ensure ICAR adherence to financial propriety in planning and fund utilization ;

(b) reasons why research institute's plan expenditure exceeds over outlay by 20 to 41 per cent but for others only 5 to 14 per cent ;

(c) justification, programme-wise for 1984-85 plan budget much exceeding 1983-84 revised estimates for many institutes while for coordinated projects the two are identical ; and

(d) how in view of above Government consider ICAR fund utilization proper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The expenditure incurred by some of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes before the issue of sanction for the Plan outlay was in most cases on spill-over items of works and equipment already sanctioned during the Fifth Plan and the erstwhile Sixth Plan (1978-83) and on salaries for the posts not covered under non-Plan. The sanction issued covered the actual expenditure already incurred and the outlay proposed for strengthening of technical programmes in the EFC Memo of each Institute. The expenditure incurred before the issue of the sanction was duly considered by the EFC/PIC while examining the EFC Memo of individual institute for approval.

(b) and (c) The bulk of the expenditure in case of research institutes is on infrastructural development involving construction of buildings and purchase of equipment and land, the estimates for which are provided in the Plan proposals generally on ad hoc basis. The excess expenditure in these Institutes is, therefore, mainly due to heavy cost escalation under these items over and above the original estimated cost. This excess is examined critically at the headquarters item-wise and additional funds sanctioned thereafter. On the other hand, the schemes listed in our earlier reply showing lesser excess in Plan expenditure are mostly All India Coordinated Research Projects, in which the provision is meant mainly for staff and recurring cost. With a nominal amount for non-recurring items. As such the cost escalation in these case are not heavy. Consequently, the Plan budget 1984-85 in respect of Institutes is higher than the revised estimates 1983-84, while this is not the case with most of the coordinated projects.

(d) Does not arise.

U.S.A. Scientists Associated with Goat Research Scheme of ICAR

9285. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7690 on 16 April, 1984 regarding U.S.A. scientists associated with Goat Research Scheme of ICAR and state :

(a) whether both Goat Schemes were sanctioned to run concurrently and the interval the rules allow between sanction and start of a scheme and whether for second scheme this interval of over five years was permissible before start, if not, action Government purpose to take and when ;

(b) whether same animal stock as from first scheme was used for second or each had fresh start, if so, where and why it was kept after July, 1979 when first scheme ended and from December, 1980 when next scheme started and the the funds involves in these ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a high powered committee to probe therein, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The scheme FG-In-510 entitled, "Studies on the combining ability of desirable characters of important goat breeds for meat and milk separately and in combination" was sanctioned with effect from 3.12.1973 and started with effect from 1.7.1974 for a period of 5 years at a total cost of Rs. 14, 67, 871/-. Another scheme FG-IN-583 entitled, "Studies on the combining ability of desirable character of three important goat breeds for meat separately and in combination" was sanctioned with effect from 9.5.79 instead

of 9.5.75 and started with effect from 24.12.1980 for a period of 5 years at a total cost of Rs. 22,30,000/-. Thus interval between date of start and sanction comes about 1½ years and this interval is permissible keeping in view the unavoidable circumstances.

(b) The stock were transferred to Goat Research Institute, Makhdoom and back to R.B.S. College Bichpuri, Agra hence the same animals stocks were used in the second scheme. Institute (R.B.S. College, Agra) does not have fund to support and care of animals. Director, FERRO and the..... Prof. and Head, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Principal Investigator of the Project) R.B.S. College. Agra agreed with the proposal of transfer of stock. These animals were maintained at Makhdoom Farm in accordance with the practices being followed by Goat Research Institute. The expenditure involved in the second scheme upto *29th February, 1984* comes to Rs. *75,223.50*

(c) No, Sir.

Animals Imported for Research by ICAR

9286. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7572 on 19 April, 1984 regarding animals imported for research by ICAR and state :

(a) the sex-age and other specifications of animals to be imported and reason for importing primarily from U.S.A. when earlier the same types came from Europe ;

(b) the particulars of purchase team for choosing animals from lots and criteria of including each team member specifically giving duration of his association with farms of those animals, where/when and in which capacity ;

(c) the particulars of approved suppliers chosen and of officer at ICAR headquarter normally monitoring connected researches with his role specifically and from when ; and

(d) whether Government consider large scale imports of such costly animals feasible for making significant improvement in farmers' animals productivity, State-wise ; if not, justification for research approach choices with such foreign stocks ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The information with regard to sex, age and other specifications of animals proposed to be imported is furnished in the attached statement. It may be possible to obtain from USA all the requirements especially from Southern and Central States of USA which have climatic conditions more or less similar to India where the animals are expected to be utilised.

(b) The purchase team has not yet been finalised.

(b) The ICAR has made enquiries to obtain the necessary information, rates etc. from registered breeding societies in USA. France and U.K. through the Indian Embassies/High Commissions in these countries.

The connected research is being serviced by Scientist (Sheep and Wool) since 1981 in the Council.

(d) The ICAR launched major projects in animal breeding viz. the All India Coordinated Research Projects on Sheep Breeding and the All India Coordinated Research Project on Goat Breeding in the Fourth Five Year Plan, which are being continued. Both the above projects have the important and necessary components of introducing exotic inheritance from superior exotic breeds and the need for import of these animals has, therefore, been emphasised from time to time by workshops and review committees on these projects.

Considering the superiority of Angora and White Californian rabbits in terms Wool production & quality and meat and Fur skin, respectively, the above strains of rabbits as would be imported shall be utilised for strengthening the research activities at the Division of Fur Animal Breeding at the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Garsa. In the case, of

Rabbits, the germplasm and the technology has already been made available to State Governments, Agricultural Universities and Private Farmers.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF ANIMALS PROPOSED TO BE IMPORTED

Type	Breed	Number	Sex Age & *Specification
Sheep	Dorset	70	Male
	Suffolk	30	Male
	Rambouillet	51	Male
Goat	Sannan	31	Male
	Anglo Nubian	46	Male
	Alpine	21	Male
Rabbit	White California	10	Male
		40	Female
	Angora	10	Male
		40	Female

**Age and specification of sheep dorset down*

The ram should have body weight at least one standard deviation above the flock mean with a minium bodyweight of 100 kg and above. They should be true to type with good meaty conformation and should be between 1½3 years of age. Further they should represent as many purebred flocks as possible and should be the progeny of as many sires as possible. Should have excellent sex libido with excellent semen quality.

SUFFOLK SHEEP :

The ram should have body weight at least one standard deviation above the flock mean with a minimum of 130 kg. and above. They should be true to type with good meaty conformation and should be between 1½-3 years of age. Further they should represent as many sires as possible. They should have excellent sex libido with excellent semen quality.

RAMBOUILLET SHEEP :

The ram should be young quality stud rams of good health condition preferably with two teeth (1½-3 years), should have excellent sex libido with excellent semen quality with actual body weight 80 Kg., annual wool clip of above 6 Kg. length of wool 3-4'' (12 months growth) and wool quality 64s and above.

SPECIFICATIONS OF GOATS :

Kinds of 6-9 months age whose dam's yield is not less than 700 kg. in 300 days in the first lactation. However, males of 9-12 months of age would be preferred.

SPECIFICATIONS OF RABBITS ANGORA

The animals should be of the age of 4-5 months with weight on shipment 2.5 to 3.00 kg., litter size 6 born and 4 reared, adult wool yield 800-1000 g and % Guard Hair 2-5%.

CALIFORNIAN WHITE

The animals should be of the age of 5-6 months with weight on shipment 3.00 to 3.5 kg. litter size 8 born and 6 reared, adult wool yield and % Guard Hair true to breed characteristics.

Achievements of operation flood I & II

9287. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under Operation Flood I dairying was to become self-supportive and if so, the actual achievements ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under Operation Flood-II project dairying was to be fully self-supportive (Operation Flood proposal June 1977) and if so, the actual achievements ; and

(c) whether Government have made any indepth evaluation of Operation Flood I and II vis-a-vis year-wise targets and achievements and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) One of the objectives of the Operation Flood II Programme is to enable some ten million rural milk producer families to build a viable self-sustaining dairy industry. The project could not be taken up for implementation in all the States simultaneously because of lack of necessary infrastructure required for undertaking the project. The project is likely to be extended further.

(c) Operation Flood I project has achieved almost all the targets envisaged. It has also been evaluated by WFP-Inter-Agency Evaluation Mission from time to time. A Committee has been constituted to evaluate the performance of IDC/NDDB with reference to the specific objectives of Operation Flood II project and assess achievements thereof.

Illegal Rice Mills in the Country

9288. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any estimate about the number of rice mills operating illegally in the country ; and

(b) if so, action contemplated against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Under the scheme of delegation of powers under the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, the State Governments exercise the power to grant permits for setting up of rice mills. It is for the State Governments to take action against violations of any provision of the Act and the rules framed thereunder.

Representation from small rice Millers Association of Kerala

9289. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation from the Small Rice Millers Association of Kerala requesting that they may be exempted from the scheme of modernisation of rice mills ; and

(b) if so, whether Government intends to exempt them from modernisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing rules in this regard have not been changed.

Mechanism adopted for fixation of sugar cane price

9290. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the system or mechanism adopted for fixing sugar cane price prior to promulgation of Sugarcane Control Order, 1966 by Union Government ;

(b) the circumstances under which Sugarcane Control Order, 1966 was issued and the reasons for not enacting a comprehensive law in this behalf ; and

(c) whether Union Government would consider restoring power to States to fix sugarcane price and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has been fixing the all-India minimum prices of sugarcane payable by sugar factories from the 1950-51 season onwards. Prior to that, these prices were fixed by the State Governments.

The fixation of prices by the Central Government was initially done under the Essential Supplies (Temporary powers) Act, 1946. The Act was repealed in 1955. Thereafter, these prices began to be fixed under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955, issued in exercise of powers derived from the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The 1955 Order was, later, replaced by a comprehensive Order of 1966, which has been amended from time to time to make it more comprehensive.

(c) It would not be desirable to restore the power of fixation of minimum prices of sugarcane to the State Governments for the following reasons :

(i) Sugar is an essential commodity of everybody consumption by the common man and it is, therefore, essential that it should be available at a reasonable price to the consumer. Under the present system, levy sugar (65% of the sugar produced) is distributed at a uniform vetail price throughout India. The uniform price scheme is controlled and operated centrally by the Union Government.

(ii) To achieve the above mentioned objective, it is essential to fix the price of cane also centrally and by a uniform method.

(iii) The method adopted by the various State Governments for fixation of sugarcane prices were not uniform and mostly lacked explicit rationale. Any reversion to the old practice of cane prices being fixed by the States, would disturb the level of uniformity achieved and might bring in imbalances in the sugare economy to the ultimate detriment of the interests of the cane farmers and the producers and consumers of sugar.

(iv) A proper and well coordinated development of the sugar industry, which is necessary in the national interest, may not be Possible.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा की गई बैठकें

9291. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कितनी बैठक की गई और उनमें किन-किन मदों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस सलाहकार समिति के लिए निर्वाचित संसद सदस्यों के प्रति अपेक्षापूर्ण रवैया अपनाया जाता है;

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की सलाहकार समिति का औचित्य है; और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार से सम्बन्धित किसी मामले को इस समिति की बैठक की कार्यसूची में कभी सम्मिलित किया गया है अथवा उस पर समिति की किसी बैठक में कभी चर्चा की गई है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) सलाहकार परिषद की 5.4.1982 तथा 24.8.1982 की दो बैठकें हुई थी। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को यह सुनिश्चित करने केलिए सलाह दी जा रही है कि तिथियों की एक तालिका बनाई जाय जिससे कि सलाहकार परिषद की बैठकों का नियमित रूप से आयोजन किया जा सके।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 5 (1) के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली विकाट प्राधिकरण वृहत योजना बनाने और विकास की

आयोजना या इस अधिनियम, के प्रशासन से उत्पन्न होने वाली या इसके सम्बन्ध में उत्पन्न होने वाले मामलों, जो प्राधिकरण द्वारा इसे सौंपे जाय, में प्राधिकरण को सलाह देने के प्रयोजन से सलाहकार परिषद का गठन करता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

IARI Scientists receiving awards from Private Bodies

9292. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain scientists at IARI have received awards like Borlaug award, Sanjay Memorial award and othrer awards from private trusts or private bodies ;

(b) if so, whether it is permissible under Government rules and whether these scientists have sought official permission to receive such awards ; and

(c) if not, what action is being proposed against them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) These awerds are given by recognised institutions for outstanding work done by the scientists in their respective fields in accordance with their rules and regulations. There is nothing specific in the rules which prohibits acceptance of such awards and as such the scientist concerned does not need to seek permission to accept such an award.

Loss to FCI on import of Fertilizers

9293. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to news item 'Fertilizers Rebate Scheme' appearing in Economic Times, New Delhi, dated 11 February, 1984 and state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India suffered a loss of Rs. 30 crores for importing fertilisers, which remained in godowns for two years, for want of marketing arrangements and as such Food Corporation had to give rebate of 10 per cent in addition to the earlier rebate of 7½ percent ;

(b) if so, the additional loss in this deal towards interest on the amount involved, storing charges and staff charges ; and

(c) what action has been taken to fix responsibility for the loss so suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Till 1978-79 Food Corporation of India was the only agency for the distribution of imported fertilisers on behalf of the Government of India for meeting the requirements of the farmers and for mantaining buffer and pipeline stocks of fertilisers. After 1978-79 a number of other Pool Handling Agencies were inducted to handle imported fertilisers. These agencies were either fertiliser manufacturers or other companies which had a well-knit distribution network for marketing fertilisers. Consequently, Food Corporation of India, who used to market fertilisers with the help of State institutions started finding it difficult to sell fertilisers and huge stocks accumulated with them. There were dangers of the old stocks losing nutritive value if they were allowed to be stored for long. Besides Government of India was losing huge sums by way of inventory carrying and storage charges on these fertilisers. It was, therefore, decided that such standard stocks of Food Corporation of India which were more than two years old would be sold through fertilisers manufacturers and other agencies having well-knit marketing network at a rebate of 10% for the farmers. This rebate was in addition to the 7½% reduction in prices announced by the Government of India on 29th June, 1983. Rebate was allowed on this stock to ensure a quick turnover of the fertiliser with the distributing agencies and also to give financial relief to the farmers on such fertiliser. Since Food Corporation of India distributes imported fertilisers on behalf of the Government of India, the question of Food Corporation of India suffering losses for the imported fertilisers does not arise. A six-monthly review showed that by launching this Scheme, the Government of India have saved an amount of Rs. 150/- crores over a period of five years in inventoy carrying and storage charges due to faster turnover of these fertilisers. Out of this Rs. 30 crores have been passed on the farmers by way of 10% price reduction in Urea and Di-ammonium Phosphate. Thus both the Government

and the farmers have been benefitted under the Scheme.

Funds for developing New Bombay

9294. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the interest of Bombay, which is very congested, it is essential to develop New Bombay ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have agreed to set up the New Nhava-Sheva Port ;

(c) whether Government are aware that many new industries are being set up in the surrounding areas ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Railways have approved the project of linking Munkhurd with New Bombay ;

(e) whether Government of Maharashtra had come forward to finance this project as the Railways had not alloted sufficient funds ;

(f) if so, whether his Ministry objected to this ; and

(g) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) The State Govt. has offered an interest free advance of Rs. 3 crores to the Railway Ministry to be returned as and when adequate funds are provide by the Planning Commission for undertaking the work.

(f) No.

(g) Does not arise.

Import of Edible Oil

9295. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of edible oil imported and expenditure on this import ; and

(b) when the imported oil including coconut oil will be supplied to cosumers in the market and the price of various types of edible oils ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The import of edible oils was canalised through State Trading Corporation of India during December, 1978. Since then the import of edible oils on Govt. account has been as follows :

Oil year (Nov.-Oct)	Quantity imported (in lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1978-79	8.21	479.83
1979-80	11.49	617.18
1980-81	10.74	516.00
1981-82	9.98	449.69
1982-83	11.50	524.46
1983-84 (upto March, 1984)	3.99	285.00 (Provisional)

(b) The imported oils are not sold in the open market. The Central Government allocates these oils to the State Governments Union Territories for issue to household ration card holders through fair price shops, to vanaspati industry for manufacture of vanaspati and to Ganesh Flour Mills to Market the same in small packs. This operation is undergoing since the oil year 1978-79. So far Soyabean oil, Neutralised palm oil, palm oil, palmolein and rapeseed oil were being imported. A consignment of 9000 tonnes of coconut oil has also been imported during April, 1984. The coconut oil will be marketed alongwith other imported edible oils in 1 kg packs through Ganesh Flour Mills from April, 1984 in Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Banglore, Goa and Delhi.

The release price of all edible oils except coconut oil is Rs. 7000/- per tonne if delivered in bulk and Rs. 8500/- per tonne, if delivered in tins for issue through Public Distribution System. The State Governments/ Union Territories are allowed to add to it handling cost, freight, local taxes and

commission to fair price shop owners. To the vanaspati industry the price charged is Rs. 8500/- per tonne upto 60% of their raw material requirement and Rs. 12,000/- per tonne over and above the limit of 60% The release price of coconut oil is being worked out and it would be around Rs. 25/- per pack.

Per capita availability of pulses

9296. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to deteriorating per capita pulses availability and inadequacy compared with medical research council recommendation ;

(b) if so, what research efforts for pulses production enhancement Government supported in each plan, funds released, Plan-wise, and better varieties evolved crop-wise, with per hectare yield research farms claimed quantity of breeder's seed of each high yielding variety produced year-wise, in Sixth Plan ;

(c) whether Government have independently evaluated working of pulses research programmes and if so, by whom and with that results : and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute a high powered committee to probe into this aspect and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research on pulses have been duly strengthened during the various plan periods as indicated below :—

IV Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74 : Rs. 56.51 lakh expenditure.

V Plan 1974-75 to 1978-79 : Rs. 138.80 lakhs expenditure.

VI Plan 1980-81 to 1984-85 : Rs. 448.57 lakh allocation.

As a result of the research efforts made, several improved varieties have been developed. The important ones are given below :—

Crop	Varieties	Yield potential of better varieties
Gram	G 235, H-208, H 355,K 468, BG 209 Pant G-114, JG 62, Annageri, Chaffa, RS-10, Pusa 212.	15-25 Q/ha.
Arhar	Prabhat, UPAS-120, Pant A-3, Pant A-1, Pusa Ageti, Sharda, Mukta, Pussa-74, Behar.	15-25 Q/ha.
Blackgram :	T-9, T-27, Pant U-19, Pant U-30	15-25 Q/ha.
Cowpea :	Pusa Phalguni, Pusa do-fasali, C-152	10-15 Q/ha.
Greengram :	Pusa Baisakhi, PS-7, PS-10, Varsha, G-65 K 851, ML-5, SML-32.	8-12 Q/ha.
Lentil	L-9-12, T-36, Pant L-639, Pant 209, Pant L-406.	10-15 Q/ha.

The information about the quality of seed produced variety wise and year wise is being collected and will be supplied after compilation.

(c) and (d) A Quinquennial Review Team to assess the working and programmes made in the All India Coordinated Pulse Improvement Projects, has been constituted. The members of the Committee are Dr. T.R. Mehta, Dr. C. V. Havangi and Dr. S. Chandra, Project Director (Pulses). The report of the Committee is still awaited. Keeping in view the above facts no probe by a high powered Committee is required.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

9297. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleasad to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research supports many Krishi Vigyan Kendras ; if so, Kendra-wise location and date of start ;

(b) the allocation made during Sixth Plan, Kendra-wise vis-a-vis amount actually utilized during *1980-81* to *1983-84* and the allocation proposed for 1914-85 ; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a high powered committee to examine operation of this scheme ; if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of agricultural Research provides grants for establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country. The Kendra-wise location and date of start may be seen in statement-I [Placed in library *see* No. LT-8313/84].

(b) The Sixth Plan allocation made Kendra-wise vis-a-vis amount actually utilised during 1980-81 to 1983-84 and the allocation proposed for 1984-85 may be seen in statement-II[Placed in library *see* No. LT-8313/84]

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had constituted in the year 1980 a High Level Evaluation Committee to examine the operation of the scheme of Krishi Vigyan Kendras. The Committee has already submitted its report in the November 1980 and hence there is no need to constitute a high-power committee to examine the operation of this scheme.

Vessels owned by ICAR Fishery research Institute

9298. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICAR fishery research institutes own research vessels ; if so, institute-wise vessels owned, date of purchase, cost, name of supplier, purpose for which used, monthly operational cost from 1 January, 1980, correspondingly quantity of fish captured and its value and how disposed off ;

(b) whether similar input-output ratios for fish catches by other vessels of other Government Departments have been utilized for monitoring efficiency of their operation ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to constitute a high powered committee to probe into this aspect ; if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and the same will be placed on the table of the House.

Material Used for construction of type 'C' Quarters at Baba Kharag Singh Marg

9299. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the materials used for the construction of type 'C' quarters at Baba Kharag Marg meant for Government servants are of sub-standard and the second doors built for covering of balconies are partly made of glass putting the residents at security risk ;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints in this connection ; and

(c) will the Government conduct a thorough inquiry into these complaints and take necessary corrective measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The materials used for the construction of type 'C' quarters at Baba Kharag Singh Marg are not sub-standard.

Doors leading to balconies have double shutters for sequrity reason. Inner shutter is partly panelled and partly of steel jali ; second shutter is glazed. There is no security risk.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

वर्षा के कारण खाद्यान्नों की क्षति

9300. **श्री बापू साहिब पल्लेकर :**
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ढके हुए गोदामों की कमी के कारण, कई स्थानों पर खाद्यान्नों को खुले में जमा करना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इससे वर्षा आदि में खाद्यान्न भीग जाते हैं और कभी-कभी क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान, खाद्यान्नों को किन स्थानों पर जमा किया गया था। और वे वहां पर वर्षा आदि से भीग गए थे;

(घ) उन खाद्यानों में आयातित खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा कितनी थी; और

(ड़) इससे खाद्यान्नों का कितना नुकसान हुआ है और उसका मूल्य क्या है ?

इलैक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) जी हां। परिवहन विषयक बाधाओं आदि के कारण पैदा हुए स्थानीय अभाव के कारण ढके हुए स्थान की कमी के समय कुछ स्टाक का कैप (कवर और प्लिंथ) में खुले में भण्डारण किया गया था।

(ख) सान्मयतया सावधानी बरतने से, इस किस्म के भण्डारण से कोई क्षति नहीं होनी है लेकिन लम्बी अवधि तक भण्डारण करने अथवा तूफानों बाढ़ों जैसे मानव नियंत्रण के बाहर की परिस्थितियों के कारण कुछ स्टाक प्रभावित हो जाता है।

(ग) से (ङ) राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, कांडला (पी० ओ०), मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु के क्षेत्रों में इन वर्षों के दौरान कैप में भण्डारण किया गया था। इसके अलावा 1981-82 के दौरान जम्मू और कश्मीर में और 1982-83 के दौरान केरल और कर्नाटक में भी कैप में भण्डारण किया गया था। इन वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा, राजस्थान, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, कांडला, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश और तामिलनाडु के क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों को कुछ क्षति पहुंची थी।

क्षतिग्रस्त हुए खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा और उनका मूल्य नीचे दिया जाता है:—

	1981-82	1982-83
क्षतिग्रस्त मात्रा (लाख मीटरी टन)	0.30	0.49
अनुमानित मूल्य (लाख रुपये में)	38.98	65.93

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा क्षतिग्रस्त हुए आयातित खाद्यान्नों के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

News Item Captioned "Danger of Cancer from the Ration Wheat"

9301. **SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appearing in the Nav Bharat Times (Hindi) dated 11 April, 1984 under the caption "danger of cancer from the ration wheat" ;

(b) whether any investigation has since been conducted into the chances of cancer being contracted by the use of the wheat supplied through the ration shops under the circumstances described in the above mentioned news report ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The News

item refers to the use of E.D.B. for preservation of foodgrains. Its use for grain preservation has the approval of the Insecticide Act, 1968 and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules framed thereunder. Any decision to ban its use can be taken only after studying various aspects under consideration, including condition and circumstances under which its use has been banned in countries like USA and Canada. The residue left in foodgrains supplied through Public Distribution System conforms to limits prescribed under Prveention of Food Adulteration Rules.

Constitution of ICAR

9302. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the constitution of Indian Council of Agricultural Research :

(b) the number and names of members of this Council and the constituencies they represent ;

(c) how many of them are officials and how many non-officials ;

(d) how many members are there on the Governing Body, Financial Committee and various regional Committees, officials and non-officials among them and the constituencies they represent ;

(e) whether Government propose to equalize the number of officials and non-officials on the above bodies for better efficiency and for large representation of the general public ;

(f) if so, full details ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society are appointed/nominated as per the Rules of the ICAR Society and not constituency-wise. Out of the effective strength of 117 members of the ICAR Society as at present, 93 are officials and 24 non-officials members. A list of the members of the ICAR Society showing the Rule position under which they have become members of the ICAR Society is given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8314/84]

(d) The members on the Governing Body of ICAR are appointed/nominated as per the Rules of the ICAR Society and not constituency-wise. The Governing Body consist of 22 members. Out of the effective strength of 18 members of the Governing Body at present, 10 are officials and 8 non-officials. There is no Financial Committee in ICAR but there is a Standing Finance Committee. The members of the Standing Finance Committee are appointed/elected under Regulation 2 of the Standing Finance Committee Regulations. The Standing Finance Committee comprises 10 members. Out of the effective strength of 9 members of the Standing Finance Committee at present, 4 are officials and 5 non-officials.

The members on the 8 Regional Committees of the ICAR are appointed nominated under the Rules of the ICAR Society, from the respective regions of the Regional Committees. There is no fixed membership of the Regional Committee. The membership depends upon the regions covered by each Regional Committee. The numbers of members in each of the Regional Committee is as under :

Regional	Total Membership	Officials	Non-officials
I	36	30	7
II	32	20	12
III	39	37	2
IV	75	52	23
V	44	20	24
VI	46	30	16
VII	38	22	16
VIII	53	35	18

The list of members of the ICAR Governing Body, Standing Finance Committee and 8 Regional Committees showing their names and the Rules position under which they have become members of these bodies is given in Statement—II Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8314 84].

(e) to (g) The members on the ICAR Society, ICAR Governing Body, Standing/

Finance Committee and Regional Committee are appointed/nominated as per Rules of the ICAR Society. As may be seen from the figures given in (a) to (d) above, the official members out-number the non-official members except in one Regional Committee which is also due to the area covered by the Regional Committee. As the nominations are made strictly in accordance with the rules of the ICAR Society, there is no proposal to equalize the number of officials and non-officials on the above bodies.

Share of Rajasthan from Water of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej Rivers

9303. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after repeated efforts made by Rajasthan Government the Irrigation Department and Bhakra Beas Management Board have not been able to provide full share of water from Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers to Rajasthan in time in the years from 1980 uptil now ; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry propose to extend cooperation to ensure that Rajasthan gets its full prescribed share of water in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) Release of water in the Sutlej from Bhakra reservoir and in the Beas from the Pong reservoir are decided from time to time by the Technical Committee of the Bhakra Beas Management Board in which all the partner states including Rajasthan are represented. Shares of the States in the waters so released and also from the flows of the rivers Ravi Beas and Sutlej are fixed by Bhakra Beas Management Board in terms of the Agreements between the States. The Bhakra Beas Management Board also issues necessary directions to the concerned States to implement above allocations. Shortages, if any, are looked into and reconciled in the Technical Committee meetings of the Board.

Since 1980 Rajasthan is reported to have been provided with its full share in Sutlej waters. However from Ravi and Beas only at times some short supplies are reported to have been passed on to Rajasthan during 1980-1983 which were looked into by the Board. It is reported that since September, 1983 Rajasthan has been getting supplies more than its share in the Ravi Beas waters.

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता

9304. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया** : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत खण्ड स्तर पर ग्रामीण विकास प्रशासन को मजबूत बनाने तथा शीर्ष स्तर पर उपयुक्त निगरानी एककों का सृजन करने के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रस्ताव किए हैं;

(ख) क्या सभी प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है;

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों के अनुसार प्रशासकीय एककों को स्थापित करने का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव किए गए हैं;

(ड़) यदि हां तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या उन सभी प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरि नाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) खण्ड स्तरीय मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा राज्य मुख्यालयों में निगरानी एककों को स्थापित करने हेतु अनुमोदित विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) पदों की संख्या तथा उनकी भर्ती पद्धति को देखते हुए सभी पदों को भरने में कुछ समय तो लगता ही है । 23 राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों जिनके लिए खण्ड स्तरीय मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किए गए हैं,

में से 18 राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों ने योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी/कुछ पदों को भर लिया है। 16 राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों जिनके लिए राज्य मुख्यालयों में निगरानी एककों को स्थापित करने हेतु प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किए गए हैं, में से 13 राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों ने कर्मचारी-वर्ग की भर्ती कर ली है।

(घ) से (च) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किए गए पदों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण-I

क. खंड स्तरीय मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ बनाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित प्रस्ताव

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम
1	आंध्र प्रदेश
2	असम
3	बिहार
4	गुजरात
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश
6	कर्नाटक
7	केरल
8	मध्य प्रदेश
9	उड़ीसा
10	राजस्थान
11	सिक्किम
12	तमिलनाडु
13	उत्तर प्रदेश
14	पश्चिम बंगाल
15	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
16	दादरा व नगर हवेली
17	दिल्ली
18	गोवा, दमन व दिव
19	लक्षद्वीप
20	मिजोरम
21	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह
22	पंजाब

ख. खंड स्तरीय मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम
1	त्रिपुरा
2	पश्चिम बंगाल (अतिरिक्त प्रस्ताव)

ग. राज्य मुख्यालयों में निगरानी एककों को स्थापित करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित प्रस्ताव

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश
2	असम
3	गुजरात
4	हरियाणा
5	कर्नाटक
6	मध्य प्रदेश
7	मणिपुर
8	मेघालय
9	तमिलनाडु
10	त्रिपुरा
11	उत्तर प्रदेश
12	पश्चिम बंगाल
13	अन्डमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह
14	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
15	मिजोरम
16	पंजाब

घ. निगरानी एककों की स्थापना हेतु विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम
1	केरल
2	बिहार

नोट : जम्मू कश्मीर तथा चंडीगढ़ ने सूचित किया है कि खण्ड स्तरीय मशीनरी को सुदृढ बनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

विवरण-II

मध्य प्रदेश में खण्ड स्तरीय मशीनरी को मजबूत बनाने तथा निगरानी एककों को स्थापित करने की योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत पदों का ब्यौरा

क. खण्ड स्तरीय मशीनरी को सुदृढ बनाना :

क्रम सं०	पद का वर्ग	राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तावित पदों की संख्या	भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित पदों कि संख्या
1.	विस्तार अधिकारी (उद्योग)	145	—
2.	विस्तार अधिकारी (कृषि)	459	—
3.	विस्तार अधिकारी (संस्थागत वित्त)	459	—
4.	महिला समाज शिक्षा संगठक	314	314
5.	ग्राम सेवक	2295	2295
6.	ग्राम सेविकाएं	425	—
7.	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	459	—
8.	अवसर श्रेणी लिपिक	918	—
9.	चपरासी	4131	—

ख. निगरानी एककों की स्थापना :

क्रम सं०	पद नाम तथा वेतनमान	राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तावित पदों की सं०	भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित पदों की सं०
1	2	3	4
1.	संयुक्त आयुक्त, विशेष आर्थिक कार्यक्रम (1250-1800 रुपये) 200 रुपये विशेष वेतन	1	1
2.	उप आयुक्त, विशेष आर्थिक कार्यक्रम (1100-1500 रुपये) 200 रुपये विशेष वेतन	5	1
	(1) कृषि		
	(2) पशु चिकित्सा		
	(3) उद्योग		
	(4) सहकारिता		
	(5) सांख्यिकीय		
3.	उप आयुक्त अनुसंधान, मूल्यांकन तथा प्रलेख 700-1600 रुपये) 200 रुपये विशेष वेतन	1	—
4.	मुख्य लेखा अधिकारी (1100-1500 रुपये) 200 रुपये विशेष वेतन	1	—
5.	सहायक आयुक्त-विशेष आर्थिक कार्यक्रम (680-1150 रुपये)	4	—
6.	सांख्यिकीविद् (425-900 रुपये)	2	—
7.	अधीक्षक (440-675 रुपये)	1	—

1	2	3	4
8.	सांख्यिकीय सहायक (280-480 रुपये)	4	—
9.	आशुलिपिक (280-480 रुपये)	7	3
10.	लेखाकार (205-375 रुपये)	2	—
11.	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक (195-330 रुपये)	12	—
12.	संगणक (195-330 रुपये)	6	—
13.	अवर श्रेणी लिपिक (169-300 रुपये)	12	—
14.	दफ्तरी (131-164 रुपये)	1	—
15.	ड्राइवर (155-252 रुपये)	1	—
16.	चपरासी (125-150 रुपये)	16	3
	योग :	76	9

Schemes for Settlement of Landless Agricultural Labourers

9306. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes were received from the State Governments and the Union Territories for settlement of landless agricultural labours ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The entire scheme for distribution of ceiling surplus land is intended to settle landless agricultural labourers and other eligible categories of the rural population. Priority is given to members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. As a result of the implementation of land ceiling measures, taken in the light of the national guidelines of 1972, 42 lakh 51 thousand acres have been declared surplus of which 29 lakh 45 thousand acres have been taken possession of. Out of this area, 20 lakh 86 thousand acres have been distributed among 15 lakh 46 thousand families. The State and Union Territory-wise position is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(Area in acres)

State/Union Territory	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession of	Area distributed	
			Area	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	10,02,826	4,46,701	3,23,476	2,46,909
Assam	4,50,918	3,76,445	3,18,161	2,75,142
Bihar	2,67,530	1,63,364	1,57,913	1,77,787
Gujarat	1,71,664	78,661	57,062	6,011
Haryana	26,661	21,475	21,221	6,138
Himachal Pradesh	2,47,218	2,45,816	3,315	4,362

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	5,000	—	—	—
Karnataka	2,94,703	1,50,899	1,10,595	25,839
Kerala	1,28,202	83,259	56,109	99,159
Madhya Pradesh	2,57,982	1,47,347	89,230	35,025
Maharashtra	3,84,579	3,66,202	2,93,303	78,134
Manipur	1,029	424	424	326
Orissa	1,53,356	1,33,299	1,17,497	92,646
Punjab	30,047	15,090	13,697	3,250
Rajasthan	2,58,248	2,32,064	1,31,741	28,853
Tamil Nadu	90,034	82,940	72,327	50,633
Tripura	1,926	1,844	1,430	1,223
Uttar Pradesh	2,95,203	2,71,016	2,42,033	2,01,265
West Bengal	1,71,447	1,19,702	71,084	2,10,251
D. & N. Haveli	8,958	6,776	3,864	1,736
Delhi	722	374	374	—
Pondicherry	2,560	1,161	942	1,060
Total : —	42,50,813	29,44,859	20,85,789	15,45,849

Stabilizing the Price of Agricultural Produce

9307. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to ensure stability of prices of foodgrains, including pulses ;

(b) whether Government propose to fix a different between the actual price paid to the primary producer and the actual price paid by the consumer to the maximum extent of 15 to 20 per cent throughout the year all over the country ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) It is the endeavour of the Government to ensure stability of prices at reasonale levels.

(b) to (d) There is no such proposal before the Government. However the State Governments have been advised to keep the difference between the highly subsidised Central issue price and the consumer price at Rs. 15/—per quintal in case of wheat and rice.

Construction of Alka Hotel

9308. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether NDMC is aware that Alka Hotel in Connaught Circus has constructed rooms disturbing the architectural beauty ;

(b) if so, whether the construction is authorised or unathorised ; and

(c) if it is unauthorised steps taken by NDMC to demolish the same and to ensure that such violations do not go unnoticed for long ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The NDMC have informed that they are aware of the fact that a room has been constructed at the rear of Alka Hotel in Connaught Circus.

(b) The construction is unauthorised.

(c) The NDMC have issued notices under Punjab Municipal Act. which have been served on the defaulter and action for demolition is being taken by them.

Development of Principal Components for Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh

9309. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the principal components on which the development of agriculture centres on ;

(b) the steps taken by Government for the development of those main components in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The principal components of agricultural development are, among others, crop production, use of key agricultural inputs like technology, seed, irrigation, fertilisers, pesticides, farm implements and credit, soil & water conservation, cultivation of soyabean and pulses and dryland farming.

(b) and (c) For the development of agriculture, the Government of Madhya Pradesh have formulated a number of schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) under different components listed in (a) above, and are implementing them as part of the State Plan.

For increasing the production and productivity of crops in the State, the important measures taken by the State Government include the following :—

(i) Optimum utilization of irrigation potential already created and thereby increasing the cropping intensity in Command Areas ;

(ii) Exploitation of groundwater potential to stablise production and combat the vagaries of monsoon ;

(iii) Stepping up consumption of chemical fertilisers ;

(iv) Introduction of crops like soyabean, pulses, cotton and sugarcane over larger area ;

(v) Adoption of soil and water conservation techniques on watershed basis for raising the productivity of crops sown under rainfed conditions ;

(vi) Intensification of horticultural programmes for boosting the production of fruits and vegetables ;

(vii) Increase in area under high-yielding/improved varieties as also production and distribution of certified seeds ;

(viii) Strengthening agricultural extension on the basis of the Training & Visit system in operation in the State for transfer of technology to the farmers ;

(ix) Harnessing the kharif fallows in heavy black soils by adoption of suitable technology ;

(x) Extension of soyabean cultivation ; and

(vi) Ensuring better credit availability to the farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers as also Tribal and Harijan farmers.

For checking soil erosion and increasing the moisture level in the soil, a programme envisaging detailed soil surveys, sample testing of soils and reclamation of lands is being implemented.

For the implementation of the various schemes under Agriculture and Allied Sectors, an outlay of Rs. 416.10 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan – (1980-85) of Madhya Pradesh. During the first years of the Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1983-84), about 80 per cent of the Sixth Plan outlay for Agriculture & Allied Sectors is expected to have been utilised.

जलपूर्ति और मल व्ययन संस्थान और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों के निवास स्थानों पर टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था

9310. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जल प्रदाय/मल व्ययन संस्थान और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के उन अधिकारियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है, जिनके निवास स्थानों पर टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा 1 मार्च, 1983 से 31 मार्च, 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितनी ट्रंक और स्थानीय टेलीफोन काल की गईं; और

(ग) क्या संसद सदस्यों की भाँति उनकी ट्रंक और स्थानीय टेलीफोन कालों की भी कोई सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

State Agro-Industries Development Corporations

9311. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be plased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Agro-Industries Development Corporations have been set up ;

(b) the year upto which each of those State Agro-Industries Development Corporations have presented their annual report to the Centre ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some State Agro-Industries Development Corporations have not been presenting annual reports regularly ;

(d) if so, the names of such State Agro-Industries Development Corporations ;

(e) whether reminder has been sent to States by the Centre ; and

(f) the other steps proposed to be taken by Centre to obtain the aunual reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The names of the 17 States where Agro-Industries Development Corporations have been set up are given in the statement attached.

(b) The details of Annual Reports presented by the State Agro-Industries Corporations to the Centre are given in the statement attached (Annexure).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of the State Agro-Industries Corporations whose reports are in arrears can be seen in the statement (Annexure).

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Since management control of the Corporations vests in the State Govts., it is the Corporations and the respective State Governments who have to arrange for submitting the Annual Reports in time to enable laying before Parliament. In fact, under sub-section (2) of Section 619A of the companies Act, 1956, the Annual Reports are, in any case, also required to be laid before the State Legislatures. The Government of India have been repeatedly taking up with the respective Corporations and the concerned State Governments the issue of early submission of the Annual Reports.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Names of the States where Agro Industries Development Corporations have been set up.	Year till which State Agro Industries Development Corporation has submitted Annual Report to the Centre-year ending.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	September 30, 1979-80
2.	Assam	March 31, 1974-75

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	March 31, 1976-77
4.	Gujarat	March 31, 1981-82 (English version only)
5.	Haryana	June 30, 1979-80 (English version only)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	March 31, 1982-83
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	March 31, 1976-77
8.	Karanataka	March 31, 1980-81
9.	Kerala	March 31, 1979-80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	March 31, 1975-76
11.	Maharashtra	March 31, 1982-83
12.	Orissa	March 31, 1979-80
13.	Punjab	May 31, 1978-79 (English version only)
14.	Rajasthan	March 31, 1980-81
15.	Tamil Nadu	March 31, 1981-82
16.	Uttar Pradesh	March 31, 1978-79
17.	West Bengal	March 31, 1979-80

Note : Except for the Agro Industries Development Corporations of *Maharashtra* and *Himachal Pradesh* all others are in arrears.

Exploitation of non-traditional oilseeds

9312. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are not exploiting all the untapped resources in the form of non-traditional oilseeds of trees of forest origin i.e. Sal, Mahuva etc., ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to step up exploitation of all the untapped resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oilseeds of forest trees have gained commercial importance only lately. However, the total potential on a country-wide basis has not been assessed so far. Besides, the economic feasibility of all species has not been studied. Collection of certain oilseeds like Sal seed is dependent on climatic conditions. Storage and processing facilities are also inadequatly developed. Until all these constraints are dealt with, it is not feasible to organise collection and utilisation of all oilseeds of trees of forest origin.

(c) The State Governments have been advised already to give proper attention to this matter. At the national level, it is proposed to establish an organisation with a view to assist the State Governments in the task of bringing about optimum collection of minor forest produce, including oilseeds, and also ensuring regeneration of such forest produce.

Licences to sell Mother Dairy's pollypack milk in 'L' Block Anand Vihar, New Delhi

9313. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether requests have been received for the sanction of a licence to sell Mother Dairy's polypack milk in 'L' Block Anand Vihar, Jail Road, New Delhi so as to extend the facility to thousands of families living in DDA Flats nearby Hari Nagar Clock

Tower where one licencee exists which is more than two kilometres away ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the licence has not been given together with details of steps taken to grant the same at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Polypack milk of Mother Dairy is already being sold from a shop at C-E/3, near Clock Tower, Hari Nagar. One insulated container is also functioning at SL-1, L-Block, Anand Vihar, Hari Nagar. The residents of Hari Nagar can draw milk from the aforesaid premises. Mother Dairy have stated that it has planned the marketing of milk through retail outlets keeping in view the present capacity of the Dairy. It is not, therefore, possible for the Dairy at this stage to open more retail outlets.

Technical Assistants in F.C.I.

9314. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sanctioned posts of Technical Assistants have been reuced considerably, particularly in Delhi Region, by Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the number of such posts sanctioned earlier and the present existing strength of Technical Assistants grade-wise ;

(c) the reasons for reducing the strength of Technical Assistants ; and

(d) the action taken to revive the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) Posts are sanctioned on the basis of actual requirements. The sanctioned strength of a cadre is reviewed from time to time and is reduced or augmented having regard to the change in the volume or pattern of work. The present strength of Technical Assistants grade-wise in Food Corporation of India is as under :

Technical Assistant-I	1924
Technical Assistant-II	1145
Technical Assistant-III	1297

Assistance provided to states for Housing schemes

9315. SHRI AMARASINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the provision of Central assistance to each State for the year 1984-85 for the various housing schemes for weaker sections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Housing is a State subject. Except the Central sector Subsidised Housing scheme for plantation Workers, all other social housing schemes are in the State sector and are being implemented by various state Govts. from their agreed plan outlay. Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes is released in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any sector or scheme.

Import of fertilizers

9316. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of fertilizers imported during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is decline in the import of fertilizers year after year ;

(c) if so, steps being taken to stop the import of fertilisers during the year 1984-85 because a huge stock of fertilizers has been accumulated in India with the manufacturing units ; and

(d) Government's policy at present in regard to the import of fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The following quantities of fertilizers were imported during the relevant years :

Year	Quantity in lakh tonnes of nutrients
1980-81	27.59
1981-82	20.41
1982-83	11.32
1983-84	13.61 (provisional)

(b) The quantum of imports of fertilizers in a year depends upon the trends of consumption and the indigenous availability of this input.

(c) and (d) Substantial expansion of indigenous fertilizers capacity is being planned. However, as the indigenous production falls short of the demand, some imports are necessary to bridge the gap. The import requirements are assessed taking into account the indigenous production and the stocks available within the country. The actual imports are constantly kept under review during the course of the year with a view to import only minimum quantities and at the same time to ensure adequate availability of fertilisers in the country. The stock of fertilisers with the indigenous manufacturers as on 1.2.1984 was 2.98 lakh tonnes of Nutrients as against 5.72 lakh tonnes of Nutrients on 1.2.1983.

Determination of oil content in oilseeds

9317. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Deccan Herald' dated 29 March, 1984 that a simple and rapid method of determining oil content in oilseeds, without destroying them, has been developed by the Nuclear Research Laboratory at the Indian Agriculture Research Institute in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Nuclear Research Laboratory of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has successfully employed the sophisticated Nuclear Magnetic Resonence (NMR) technique for rapid and non-destructive analysis of the oil content and so far analysed the oil content of several oilseed crops like mustard, toria, coconut and castor. Besides, efforts are also being made to effect further imrovements in the instrument employed for this purpose.

Irrigation modernisation schemes sanctioned for Gujarat

9318. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of irrigation modernisation schemes sanctioned so far for Gujarat by the Central Government ;

(b) the details regarding the number of them still under consideration ; and

(c) the details regarding the remaining schemes likely to be sanctioned for Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) No modernisation scheme of Gujarat has so far been approved by the Planning Commission. Gujarat Government have submitted project reports on 7 modernisation schemes to C.W.C. for technical examination and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission. The names of these schemes and their estimated cost and benefits are given in the statement enclosed. Approval to these schemes would be possible when their techno-economic feasibility are fully established in consultation with the State Government.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Modernisation Project	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Irrigation benefits (in '000 ha.)
1.	Modernisation Kharicut Canal System.	591.14	2.37
2.	Modernisation of Machhu I	691.70	2.61
3.	Modernisation of Shatrunji at Palithana.	1440.30	0.20
4.	Modernisation of Fatehwadi Canal System.	1350.65	9.70
5.	Modernisation of Ukai-Kakrapar.	8414.10	52.86
6.	Modernisation of Dantiwada Reservoir Project.	1952.91	4.90
7.	Modernisation of Bhadar Project.	1015.00	4.62

Implementation of prevention of blackmarketing and maintenance of supplies of essential commodities Act, 1980

9319. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 which empowered the State Governments and Central Government to detain persons whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community has been implemented by the States and Union Territories ;

(b) if so, the number of persons prosecuted under the Act till date in each State and Union Territory and the action taken against them ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the order is not being implemented strictly and the blackmarketing of certain essential commodities still exist ; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to implement the Act strictly in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 empowers the Government to detain any person with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. The Act is enforceable throughout India except in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. However, the State Governments of Tripura and West Bengal had declined to take recourse to the provisions of this Act, as they are not in favour of preventive detention measures, as a matter of policy. None of the other States/U.Ts. have expressed such disinclination. The details of the detention ordered till now by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and U.Ts. of Arunachal Pradesh, and Delhi under this Act, are given in the enclosed statement. The States/U.Ts. are being requested from time to time for vigorous enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ORDERED TO BE DETAINED UNDER THE PREVENTION OF BLACKMARKETING ACT, 1980. STATE-WISE AND YEAR-WICE AS REPORTED UPTO 31.3.1984.

S. No.	States/U. Ts.	No. of detention ordered						Total
		In '79	In '80	In '81	In '82	In '83	In '84 (upto) 31.3.84	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	15	4	11	—	30
2.	Assam	—	—	1	—	—	5	6
3.	Bihar	—	25	1	8	5	—	39
4.	Gujarat	—	43	36	44	17	11	151
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
7.	Karnataka	2	41	8	7	—	—	58
8.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	28	31	22	31	1	113
10.	Maharashtra	—	40	12	13	1	—	66
11.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Orissa	—	14	10	4	4	—	32
15.	Punjab	—	6	8	—	—	—	14
16.	Rajasthan	—	4	—	1	—	—	5
17.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	7	38	62	39	34	8	188
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
21.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Delhi	8	10	—	—	1	—	—
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Pondichery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Tripura	Act not being enforced by the State Government						
30.	West Bengal							
31.	Jammu & Kashmir	Act does not apply						
	Total	17	249	189	142	105	25	727

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना

9320 **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे** : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्यों में 25 चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर केन्द्र सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एम० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में नयी चीनी फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान करने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश

सरकार द्वारा यथा अभिस्तावित केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारार्थ अब तक 15 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन आवेदन पत्रों के प्रति 9 आशय पत्र प्रदान कर दिए गए हैं, 4 आवेदन पत्र रद्द कर कर दिए गए हैं जबकि 2 आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अब तक तक दिए गए लाइसेंसों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की समीक्षा कर रही है ताकि इस बात की जांच की जा सके कि क्या लाइसेंस प्रदान करने के वर्तमान नीति विषयक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों ने पिछड़े हुए जिलों के विकास पर विशेष बल देने के साथ संतुलित अन्तर-क्षेत्रीय योजना के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त किया है और क्या उनकी और समीक्षा करने/उनमें परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। लम्बित आवेदन पत्रों पर संशोधित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार विचार करने की सम्भावना है।

Grow more Trees' Campaign

9321. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the methods for compaigning 'grow more trees' being utilised to popularise the scheme in the States, particularly in rural areas ;

(b) the total estimated cost for the 'grow more trees' drive launched during the last two years, State-wise ; and

(c) the details of the achievements under this programme, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Grow more trees compaign is an important activity under New 20-Point Programme. The methods adopted are :—

(i) Encouraging tree planting through various Government departments such as Forest Department, Forest Development Corporations, Soil Conservation, Horticulture, Agriculture, Public Works, Irrigation, Rural Development, etc.

(ii) Involvement of public bodies, municipal corporations, various institutions, voluntary organisations, general public youths and children.

(iii) Supply of seedlings to the farmers and the children under 'A Tree For Every Child Programme' under Farm Forestry.

(iv) Rendering support services such as technical guidance and inputs like seeds, seedlings, fertilisers, insecticides, implements under School and Kisan Nurseries Programmes.

(v) Educating the general masses for tree planting through mass media such as Radio, Television, Newspaper, pamphlets, booklets, etc.

(b) and (c) State-wise details regarding expenditure are given in the statement. The expenditure given in the Annexure is exclusive of the contribution made by individuals for tree planting.

STATEMENT

States	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		Afforestation (Seedlings planted) (in lakhs numbers)	
	1982-83 (Actual)	1983-84 (Anticipated)	1982-83	1983-84
1 2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	206.56	460.00	1243.00	1576.71
2. Assam	656.37	900.00	306.00	349.00
3. Bihar	449.82	586.00	901.00	1069.58
4. Gujarat	2017.46	2750.00	2468.00	2883.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Haryana	301.00	585.00	760.00	906.17
6.	Himachal Pradesh	724.00	870.00	468.00	516.18
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	233.00	284.00	205.00	108.86
8.	Karnataka	632.57	884.13	1768.00	1950.00
9.	Kerala	288.14	350.00	619.00	649.97
10.	Madhya Pradesh	810.00	805.00	2839.00	2718.00
11.	Maharashtra	697.00	800.00	2276.00	1959.00
12.	Manipur	80.46	113.00	69.00	86.42
13.	Meghalaya	126.81	110.00	82.00	63.11
14.	Nagaland	116.80	160.00	95.00	91.80
15.	Orissa	262.04	260.00	1038.00	1068.51
16.	Punjab	281.00	450.00	547.00	600.01
17.	Rajasthan	368.34	388.00	368.00	580.70
18.	Sikkim	112.89	146.80	50.00	68.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1375.31	1636.84	1024.00	1177.98
20.	Tripura	233.00	255.00	127.00	149.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1584.00	2078.00	2305.00	3400.00
22.	West Bengal	487.51	622.00	677.00	734.00
Union Territories :					
23.	A. & N. Islands	80.53	108.00	84.00	84.38
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	264.56	360.00	108.00	124.84
25.	Chandigarh	13.06	14·50	4.00	4.50
26.	D. & N. Haveli	46.14	48.70	27.00	27.00
27.	Delhi	13.97	17.19	31.00	28.38
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	93.55	110.00	26.00	23.85
29.	Mizoram	160.00	185.00	257.00	300.00
30.	Pondicherry	4.60	7.12	13.00	2.67
31.	Lakshdweep	Nil	Nil	—	0.43
	Grand Total	12720.49	16344.28	20785.00	23303.02

Ceiling on central assistance to drough hit states

9322. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed some ceiling of the Central assistance to the drought hit States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the assistance in view of the critical situation of drought prone State ; and

(d) the details regarding the States as well as the amount received by them during

last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) There are no fixed ceilings of Central assistance for drought affected States. These ceilings are sanctioned to States affected by natural calamities after receipt of a memorandum, which is looked into either in a meeting of Inter-Ministrial Group or through an on-the-spot study by the Central Team, and consideration of their recommendations by the High Level Committee.

(c) In view of above, the question does not arise.

(d) A statement giving the year-wise ceiling of Central assistance sanctioned for drought relief for the last 3 years is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

CEILING OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED TO VARIOUS STATES FOR DROUGHT RELIEF-1981—82 TO 1983-84.

(Rs. in crores)

State/Union Territory	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1 2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	26.25	68.77	28.26
2. Assam	—	—	—
3. Bihar	—	25.01	8.98
4. Gujarat	—	30.60	9.18
5. Haryana	8.25	11.82	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.65	13.02	—
7. Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	13.81	8.81	14.00
9. Kerala	—	4.10	42.46
10. Madhya Pradesh	—	40.99*	22.29
11. Maharashtra	—	50.81	11.63
12. Manipur	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—
15. Orissa	—	19.78*	24.65
16. Punjab	—	—	—
17. Sikkim	—	—	0.04
		for 1984-8	0.09
18. Rajasthan	87.83	74.00	39.85
19. Tamil Nadu	49.77	18.39	59.15
20. Tripura	1.10	0.91	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1.57
22. West Bengal	1.50	74.27	30.59
23. Pondicherry	—	0.31	0.44

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	0.09
25.	Mizoram	—	—	1.43
	Total :	191.16	441.59	294.61
			for 1984-8	0.09
				294.70

(*) Includes spill over in respect of Madhya Pradesh (6.63), Orissa (3.80).

New schemes to develop fisheries

9323. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new schemes have been launched to develop fisheries in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when such schemes have been introduced ; and

(c) how far these are helpful in increasing the production of marine fish and marine fish products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of new Schemes sanctioned/ launched in the marine fisheries sector by the Central Government during the Sixth Plan period are :—

Sl. No.	Name	Approved outlay during the Sixth Plan. (Rs. in lakhs)	When sanctioned
1.	All India Marine Fish Marketing Study.	20	1979
2.	Trawler Development Fund	5000	Individual cases of loans to fishing companies by the shipping Development Fund Committee are considered as and when received.
3.	Building of Wooden Hull Trawlers	100	1982-83
4.	Landing & Berthing facilities for fishing craft at minor ports.	1900	Individual cases are considered as and when received.
5.	Landing & Berthing facilities for fishing craft at Major ports.	1700	Same as (4)
6.	Techno-Socio- Economic Survey of Fishermen community.	18	1982-83
7.	Subsidy to Group Insurance Scheme for active Fishermen.	108	1982-83
8.	National Welfare Fund for Fishermen.	39.5	1984-85

(c) The marine fish production has increased from 11.6 lakhs tonnes in 1971 to 14.4 lakhs tonnes in 1982. It is estimated at 15.3 lakh tonnes in 1983. The value of marine products exported has risen from Rs. 44.5 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 361.00 crores in 1982-83.

Health control measures for cattle in Orissa

9324. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Central Government to provide effective health control measures for cattle population in Orissa.

(b) the number of Veterinary Dispensaries and Livestock Aid Centres functioning in the State ; and

(c) the number of such centres located in the rural areas of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Government is assisting Orissa in the implementation of Foot and Mouth Disease Control and Rinderpest Surveillance and Containment Vaccination Programme under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing health cover.

(b) and (c) 513 Veterinary Dispensaries (including Veterinary Hospitals) and 2775 Livestock Aid Centres are functioning in the State. Of these 426 Veterinary Dispensaries and all Livestock Aid Centres are located in rural areas.

Integrated development of fisheries in Balasore, Orissa

9325. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have sent a proposal to Central Government to formulate a project for integrated development of fisheries in the coastal area in Balasore district of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the project sent by Government of Orissa and the action taken by Government thereon ;

(c) the cost involved and whether any foreign country has offered assistance ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be cleared by Government and construction work will start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Project site is at Kasafal in the Balasore District of Orissa. It is aimed at improving the living conditions of the weaker sections of the population who are generally traditional fishermen. Fisheries is chosen to be the main instrument of development. It involves construction of roads, ice plant, cold storages and improvement of the marketing conditions. The project envisages supply of drinking water, construction of fish curing yards, service station, workshop, jetty and provision of housing and medical facilities to the local fishermen population.

The Project proposal was sent to Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) in May, 1983. A Norwegian Fact-Finding Mission visited the site in November, 1983. The Norwegian Agency for International Development has recommended grant of Norwegian Kr. 25 million to the project for the year 1984-85 to 1987-88. Total outlay of the Project is about Rs. 261 lakhs.

(d) Construction work can be taken up only after the signing of an agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Norway in this regard.

Reduction in shifting cultivators

9326. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by his Ministry and the State Governments to reduce the number of shifting cultivators, State-wise ;

(b) the total number of families indentified to make them settled cultivators, State-wise ;

(c) the alternative measures adopted by the States for those who were evicted from the forest land ; and

(d) the developmental measures suggested by his Ministry to the States to reduce the shifting cultivation, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The measures taken to control shifting cultivation and thereby reduce the number of Shifting cultivators are given in statement-I.

(b) A study made by the Task Force appointed by the Government of India in 1983 estimated the number of families involved in shifting cultivation at 6,22,236. Details are furnished in statement-II.

(c) The study of the Task Force did not reveal any information on evictions by reason of shifting cultivation.

(d) The measures taken and communicated to the States to control shifting cultivation are given in Annexure-I, in reply to part (a) of the question above.

STATEMENT-I

MEASURES TAKEN FOR CONTROL OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION

(a) **Central Government**

(i) A pilot project for control of shifting cultivation was introduced in 1977-78 as a Central Sector Scheme generally covering all States and Union Territories of North Eastern region, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The programme was transferred to the States effective from 1st April, 1979 in accordance with the decision of National Development Council ; however, this is continued in the two Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

(ii) The Government of India appointed a Task Force to study the problem of shifting cultivation in the country and to make recommendations on the approach to wean the people away from this practice. The Task Force submitted its report in October, 1983. Based on the recommendations made by the Task Force and endorsed by the Board on Shifting Cultivation, Government of India propose to formulate suitable programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) **North Eastern Council**

During V plan about 5500 shifting cultivator families were settled in the North Eastern States and Union Territories. During VI Plan another about 3700 families are expected to be settled. The programme is also proposed to be enlarged and continued during the Seventh Plan.

(c) **State Governments and Union Territories**

(i) While generally the development programme in the concerned States and Union Territories provide income-generating employment as an alternative to shifting cultivation practice, in Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh special beneficiary-oriented programmes have been contemplated both for settlement on permanent cultivation, on plantation crops, and other vocations like pisciculture, piggery etc.

(ii) Regulations have also been formulated in the North Eastern States and Union Territories for preventing shifting cultivation.

STATEMENT-II

NUMBER OF SHIFTING CULTIVATOR-FAMILIES IDENTIFIED BY THE TASK FORCE

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of families
	State	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23,200
2.	Assam	58,000
3.	Bihar	12,200
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2,500
5.	Manipur	70,000
6.	Meghalaya	52,290
7.	Nagaland	1,16,046
8.	Orissa	1,41,000
9.	Tripura	43,000
	Union Territory	
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	54,000
11.	Mizoram	50,000
	Total :	6,22,236

Central Assistance for Flood in River Vansadhara

9327. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central assistance for flood in river Vansadhara during the year 1980 includes the construction of embankments at different places to protect the villages and Gudari and Gunupur towns in Gunupur sub-division of Koraput district ;

(b) if so, the embankments newly constructed and the heights raised of old embankments and funds provided for the same out of the Central assistance ;

(c) whteher the oldembankments at Gunupur has been repaired and its height raised to protect the town from flood ;

(d) if so, the reasons for not raising the heights of the embankments basing on 1980 flood level though funds for the same had been provided by the Centre ; and

(e) if the town is safe with the present height, the reasons why the Centre has provided money for 1980 flood and not for 1972 flood protection works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e) The State Government has reported that Central assistance was allotted after the floods of 1980 only for repairs and restoration of the damaged works to pre-flood status and neither any height of existing embankment raised nor new embankments constructed. The State Government has further reported that Rs. 1.23 crores was spent in Vamsadhara basin for restoration of flood damages after the floods of 1980.

Creation of Irrigation Facilities

9328. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the effects of the Small Farmer's Development Agency (SFDA) projects in relation to the creation of irrigation facilities and the experiences impact of these schemes and draw lessons to improve the working of the schemes under the massive national programme since it was launched in 1971 ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) the items of development which can be taken up under minor irrigation works of this national programme ; and

(d) the extent of successful working of this programme in Orissa and positive results achieved thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Programme was implemented in the Country by the then Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Programme evaluation organization of Planning Commission conducted studies during 1974-75 in 21 SFDA and 13 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL) Projects in various States of the country including Ganjam and Cuttack districts of Orissa State.

The Minor Irrigation schemes taken up under the Programme were mainly construction of dugwells, tubewells, wells/ pumpsets, community irrigation etc. Summary of the findings under the Report are given in statement I. In respect of Orissa State the working of programme for Ganjam and Cuttack districts are given in statement II. The SFDA and MFAL Programme has been substituted by Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) from October 1980. A new programme of providing assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing Agricultural production in the country was launched in 1983-84.

STATEMENT-I

1. Programmess pertaining to minor irrigation benefitted the second largest number of farmers in the Project areas. Nearly one out of every eight beneficiaries of various programmes had taken advantage of them. They accounted for 20% of all beneficiaries in SFDAs and 3% in MEALs. The spread of programme was better in SFDA.

2. Low participation rate in irrigation programmes in some of the areas could be attributed to such factore as absence of ground water surveys, difficulties in getting construction material, delays in clearance from groundwater Department, absence of technical assistance and cooperation from the concerned State Departnments.

3. Minor Irrigation schemes helped farmers in taking more than one crop and adoption of high yielding varieties. This has led to generation of substantial additional income of farmers, especially in SFDA areas. The overall net average income generated by these schemes was Rs. 1,871 in SFDA areas and Rs. 994 in MFAL areas. Of the various schemes, dugwells were more fruitful and the lowest income accrued from pumpsets. Judged from the angle of Project Assistance also dugwells were most successful. The net increase in income from dugwells as a percentage of loans taken was nearly 55 in the case of SFDAs and 37 in MFALs.

4. Generally minor irrigation programmes have not made much headway in those project areas where adequate staff had not been posted at the Project or Block level. There were reports of misutilisation of loans in the absence of proper supervision. Low returns in some areas have been attributed to lack of extension support. In certain areas the programme suffered due to inadequate coordination between different concerned departments. Participation rate has also been adversely affected in several areas duc to fragmented and scattered holdings, uncertainity of availability of water in the absence of groundwater surveys frustration caused due to difficulties in getting construction material and delay in energising of the pumpsets.

STATEMENT-II

S. No.		Ganjam distt.	Cuttack distt.
	Total No. identified SFs/MFs/ALs	80279	33915
1.	DUGWELL/RENOVATION OF WELLS		
	(a) Target Set (Nos)	—	—
	(b) No. covered	12859	2601
	(c) No. covered as a percentage to total identified	16.02	7.67
	(d) No. covered as a percentage to target set	—	—
2.	TUBEWELL PROGRAMME		
	(a) Target Set (Nos)	—	—
	(b) No. covered	9	—
	(c) No. covered as a percentage to total identified	0.01	—
	(d) No. covered as a percentage to target set	—	—
3.	INSTALLATION OF PUMPSETS AND WELLS WITH PUMPSETS		
	(a) Target Set (Nos.)	—	—
	(b) No. covered	53	105
	(c) No. covered as a percentage to total identified	0.07	0.31
	(d) No. covered as a percentage to target set	—	—
4.	COMMUNITY IRRIGATION		
	(a) Target Set (Nos.)	—	—
	(b) No. covered	8410	1467
	(c) No. covered as percentage to total identified	10.47	4.32
	(d) No. covered as percentage to target set	—	—

1	2	3	4
5.	OTHER MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS		
	(a) Target Set (Nos.)	—	—
	(b) No. covered	—	—
	(c) No. covered as percentage to total identified	—	—
	(d) No. covered as percentage to target set	—	—
6.	ALL INDIA M.I. WORKS		
	(a) Target set (Nos.)	—	—
	(b) No. covered	21,331	4,173
	(c) No. covered as percentage to total identified	26.57	12.30
	(d) No. covered as percentage to target set	—	—

Subsidy for Soil Conservation Scheme in A & N Islands

9329. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Ministers of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposal for grant of subsidy under the Soil Conservation Scheme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands sometime during November, 1980 but till date the proposal has not been approved ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Andaman & Nicobar Islands require vigorous soil conservation measures in order to protect soil from erosion and improvement of land ; and

(c) if so, the reasons Government have not considered the proposal on a priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration was requested to furnish a complete proposal in the month of May, 1981, which was furnished by that Administration in Octocber, 1983. The proposal of liberalisation of terms and conditions governing the grant of loan and subsidy to individual cultivators and cooperatives in the said Union Territory during the Sixth Plan has been approved by the Government of India as a special case and necessary sanction was issued on 6th March, 1984.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to Part (a) above.

Development of Sunderbans under International Funds for Agricultural Development

9330. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the development of Sunderbans region in West Bengal, the most backward area, under the International Funds for Agricultural Development (IFAD a World Bank Organ) which was taken up in late 1982 ;

(b) the main fields of operation of these IFAD aided projects ; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Sundarban Development Project with assistance from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is being implemented by Govt. of West Bengal since 1981-82. So far under the Project, twenty three 90 cm. diameter hume pipe sluices have been constructed and work on 26 more is in progress. Survey work for 13.5 km of main drains has been completed and construction work has started. 42 km. of derelict channels have been re-excavated and contour bunds have been constructed in 156 ha. of land.

Regarding infrastructure facilities, work on five rainforced cement concrete jetties is

nearing completion and it is in progress on four more jetties. 88.6 km. of brick paved rural access roads have been laid and work is in progress on another 65 km. of roads. 24 culverts have been constructed and work on 60 more is in progress.

Two brackish water fish farms, one at Jharkhali and the other at Mahisani are being built. At Jharkhali a pond in 50 ha. area and two box-sluices have been constructed. At Mahisani for the construction of ponds and embankments, work in 75 ha. areas is in progress.

Regarding Social forestry, strip plantation to the extent of 740.7 km. length has been completed and experimental planting of mangroves on about 70 ha. is also complete.

(b) The main fields of operations of the IFAD assisted project are :—(i) Drainage and irrigation development ; (ii) Improving physical infrastructure facilities ; (iii) Brackish Water Aquaculture ; and (iv) Social forestry.

(c) The total cost of the Project is Rs. 31.8 crores.

Water Resources

9331. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) total water resources in the country, under ground, surface and from the rain (average for the last five years) ;

(b) amount of water that could be utilised in irrigation or stored in the dam and its percentage from the total water resources;

(c) whether it is a fact that utilisation of water resources in the country is much less than the optimum ; and

(d) if so, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The assessment of water resources is a dynamic process and the assessment is required to be reviewed from time to time on the basis of observed data. The quantity of water from rainfall and snowfall over the country has been assessed as 400 million ha. Mt. Out of this 178 million ha. Mt. appears as surface flow and 44.4 million ha. Mt. percolates into ground as ground water recharge. The rest is lost through evapo-transpiration.

(b) About 67 million ha. Mt. of surface water, i.e., 37.5% of the surface flow, and 31 million ha. Mt., of ground water i.e. 70% of the ground water recharge can ultimately be utilised for irrigation purposes. In addition 22.2 million ha. M. of waters can also be utilised if the waters of surplus river basins are diverted to deficit areas.

The total storage capacity that can be created in the country is of the order of 396 Milliard Cu. Mt.

(c) and (d) So far 27.1 million ha. Mt. of surface water and 17.3 million ha. Mt. of ground water recharge is being used for irrigation. The percentage of utilisation at present is of the order of 40% in the case of surface water and 56% in the case of ground water.

The ultimate irrigation potential of the country has been assessed as 113 million ha. which is likely to be achieved by the end of the century or shortly thereafter and it is expected that all the utilisable water resources will then be utilised.

Cost of Irrigation

9332. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the investment per acre of land irrigated at present by major, medium and minor irrigation in this country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost of irrigation is less for the minor irrigation than for major irrigation projects ; and

(c) if so, fact in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The average cost of projects per hectare of area irrigated is as under ;—

Category of Project	Cost per hectare of annual irrigation (Rs.)
1. Major	17750
2. Medium	21300
3. Minor :	
(a) Surface	15000
(b) Ground	6000—7000

The Ground Water Minor Irrigation Projects are cheaper as compared to Major, Medium and Surface Water Minor Irrigation Schemes.

The cost of irrigation projects per unit of area irrigated varies widely from region to region and also from project to project depending upon the topography and a number of other factors.

Irrigation Capacity

9333. SHRI. A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) total capacity for irrigation created by major, medium and minor irrigation till 1 January, 1984 in terms of acre ;

(b) total potential for irrigation in the country for the same and the percentage fulfilment ;

(c) capacity utilisation in terms of actual area irrigated by major, medium and minor irrigation for the year 1983-84 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that capacity utilisation is on the decrease ; and

(e) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHAI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The reporting year for irrigation potential creation and its utilisation is from July to June. The total potential anticipated to be created through Major, Medium and Minor irrigation schemes upto June, 1984 if of the order of 65.5 million ha which is 58% of the ultimate potential of 113 million ha.

(c) It is anticipated that utilisation of potential upto June, 1984 would be of the order of 60.5 million ha.

(d) and (e) The figure of cumulative irrigation potential created and its utilisation during the first four years of the Sixth Plan does not indicate decreasing trend and is varying between 82 to 83% of the created capacity. However, steps have been initiated to bridge the gap between the potential created and its utilisation by :

(i) Construction of field channels upto 5-8 ha. blocks ; and

(ii) Creation of Command Area Development Authorities on selected projects.

Deterioration in Quality of D.M.S. Milk

9344. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were any complaints of deterioration in the quality of milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme during the financial year 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the exact nature and number of complaints received by the authorities and the action taken on them ; and

(c) what efforts have been made to ensure that the milk supplied to the consumers is of good quality and whether there is any daily checking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) During the year 1983-84, the Delhi Milk Scheme received 13 complaints regarding adulteration of milk and 7 complaints regarding curding of milk. Of the complaints regarding adulteration of milk, only one was found to be correct and suitable action was taken against the Depot Staff. The curdling of milk had taken place due to long storage by the consumers and not due to any deterioration in the quality.

(c) The Delhi Milk Scheme has set up a well equipped Quality Control Laboratory for testing the incoming raw milk, Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter Oil. The Laboratory also conducts repeated tests on all

batches of milk processed in the Central Dairy. Milk is released for filling and distribution only after it is certified by the Quality Control Laboratory. Samples of milk are also collected from the milk depots and Home Delivery Agents by the Laboratory and the Inspecting field staff to ensure that the milk is not adulterated by any unscruplous Depot Staff/Home Delivery Agent. In addition, special raids are also conducted by the senior officers and samples of milk are taken from the milk vans and the milk booths.

Shortage of Unfiltered Water in Summer in the Capital

9335. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi experienced acute shortage of unfiltered water in summer of 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) whether any arrangements have been made by increasing the supply of water to overcome any shortage during this summer ;

(c) if so, the nature of the arrangements made in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The shortage of unfiltered water was felt in some of the areas of Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some pipe lines have been replaced with bigger diameter CI pipe lines in the areas where water shortage was felt.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) & (c) above.

News-item captioned "Gujarat G'nut Policy not in National Interest"

9336. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item, which appeared in the English daily Indian Express, New Delhi, dated February 11, 1984 under the caption "Gujarat G'nut policy not in national interest" stating that the major factors of ground nut oil is Gujarat Government's decision to reimpose an informal ban on the export of ground nut oil outside the State : and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the informal ban on the export of groundnut oil from Gujarat and the decision taken if any, in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The State Government has adopted National Edible Oil Policy and no formal or informal ban on movement of edible oil outside Gujarat has been imposed by them. However, dealers have to furnish prior intimation to respective Collectors about edible oils being despatched outside the State in prescribed form.

Norms for Ceiling Cost of Income Eligibility Criteria for HUDCO

9337. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WOKKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that norms for ceiling cost and income eligibility criteria for HUDCO financing for various housing schemes were revised and that EWS and LIG categories were merged into single category with effect from 1 July, 1982 ;

(b) whether in view of re-categorisation, the progress reports by the State Government reflect Urban (A) and (B) category properly; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry will accept the proposal made by the Gujarat State Government about reporting progress of Urban Housing (A) and (B) instead by EWS Houses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Norms for financial asisstance of HUDCO were revised w.e.f.

1.7.1982. According to the revised norms, the categorisation of beneficiaries according to income, remained the same but beneficiaries from both EWS and LIG groups, were made eligible to opt for any of the schemes viz. Sites and Service, Core housing SK-eletal housing, Slum upgradation Urban Housing 'A', Urban Housing 'B' and Plotted Development Categories A & B, depending on their affordability.

(b) and (c) HUDCO has not received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat regarding progress report for Urban Housing 'A' and Urban Housing 'B'. However, after July 1982, the housing schemes designated as Urban Housing 'A' & 'B' cover both EWS & LIG categories. Progress reports are being sent by the Housing agencies indicating the progress of Urban Housing 'A' and Urban Housing 'B' dwelling units.

Varietal Release Committees

9338. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government constituted Varietal Release Committees between 1978 and 1984, if so, composition of each such committee constituted, plant and animal species-wise, date of nomination, basis for choosing membership and tenure and term of operations vis-a-vis varieties approved for release, date-wise ;

(b) how release committee ensures reliability of organizational claims for variety performance made and what increase in quantity of breeder's seeds or of breedable female stock numbers occurred, year-wise between 1980 and 1984 in those new ones released year-wise, in these years ; and

(c) if Government find no marked increase in seed quantity or female of these numbers/despite its release (while older established types still continue predominantly inclusive of ICAR institutes also), what action Government propose inclusive appointment of committee to probe into it ?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):(a) During 1978 to 1984, the Government of India did not constitute plant/cropwise and animal species-wise varietal release committees. However, there was a Central Sub-Committee on Release of Varieties under the Central Seed Committee. The tenure of the Sub-Committee is for 2 years, co-terminus with the tenure of Central Seed Committee. During 1978 to 1984, the Central Sub-Committee on Release of varieties was constituted twice and the members were leading Scientists, seed producers and Directors of Agriculture of State Governments. The main functions of the Sub-Committee are to examine the proposals for release of new varieties and to recommended for release of those varieties which are found suitable.

(b) The Sub-Committee examine the proposals for release of new varieties of seeds from the points of resistence to pests and diseases, yield, Agronomic features and other scientific considerations. During 1980 to 1984, 5 hybrid varieties of seeds were released. Only in these 5 cases, the question of availability of sufficient quantity of female parent seeds arises. So far no report has been received about any constrain in the availability of these seeds. In any case, breeder seeds production increased from 3,915 quintals in 1981-82 to about 23,600 quintals in 1983-84.

(c) The question does not arise.

शहीद स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की याद में दिल्ली में भव्य स्मारक का निर्माण

9339 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शहीद स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की याद में दिल्ली में एक भव्य स्मारक बनाने की कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है तथा इसका निर्माण सम्भवत: कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री

(श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Research Programme on Buffalo Improvement

9340. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government support research programmes on buffalo improvement : if so, centre-wise date of start, plan-wise expenditure at each centre, age-wise female stock kept yearly upto 1 April, 1984 with number of those in milk, dry, yearly milk production and improvement brought about in the research farm vis-a-vis rural areas around it ;

(b) whether buffalo farms in Europe and Australia using Indian buffaloes obtained bigger improvement with fewer animals ; if so, details of buffalow productivity in these countries vis-a-vis Indian research farms ;

(c) have Government evaluated working of Indian research and other Central buffalo farms to identify bottlenecks ; if so, when by whom and with what results and present position of action Government took vis-a-vis quantity of semen or animal numbers exported from research farms since start up to 1 April, 1984 ; and

(d) the corrective measures Government propose in Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Posts in ICAR During Sixth Plan

9341. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts, category-wise, which existed under ICAR on 1 April, 1980 and how many under each were added during Sixth Plan upto 1 April, 1984 vis-a-vis number of posts' correspondingly filled on 1 April, 1984 with reasons for short-falls :

(b) how many scientists' posts, category wise were advertised, year-wise from 1980 upto 1 April, 1984 ; number of candidates who applied each time and number of appointees actually joining posts ;

(c) similar details for non-seientific posts' year-wise and category-wise with reasons for shortfalls ; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with staff post-filled position numerically and quality-wise if not, the corrective measure proposed to be taken and when ?

TNE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Central Scheme on Cross-Breeding of Buffaloes

9342. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the progress of the Central Sector Scheme on cross-breeding of cattle with dairy breeds and improvement of buffaloes using forzen semen technique outside Operation Flood-II areas being implemented in Orissa from 1982-83 ;

(b) the details regarding the total estimated cost as well as the share of Central Government and State Government for the implementation of this scheme ;

(c) the type of assistance being provided by Central Government for implementation of the scheme and the indigenous and imported equipments which are to be procured or required in this regard ; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A sum of Rs. 85 lakhs was sanctioned in March, 1982 as Central assistance under this scheme.

As per available information, indigenous equipments costing Rs. 45 lakhs have been purchased. Import of equipments worth about Rs. 60 lakhs is being processed.

(b) The total cost of implementing this scheme is estimated at Rs. 161 lakhs, including Rs. 50 lakhs as State's contribution.

(c) Central assistance is provided as grant-in-aid for procuring indigenous and imported equipments like liquid nitrogen plants with accessories ; electric transformers/ stabilisers, generators, liquid nitrogen storage/ transport tanks & containers ; semen freezing, storage and transport containers ; field and laboratory equipments for artificial insemination/bacteriological work ; vehicles for delivery of semen/liquid nitrogen, etc.

(d) It is expected to be functional in 1984-85.

Allotment of Flats without Prior Registration under HUDCO Pattern Scheme 1971

9343. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of persons to whom allotment of MIG flats has been made without prior registration under the HUDCO Scheme, 1979 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) ; So far, 44, persons have been allotted flats without prior registration under the New Pattern Registration Scheme 1979.

Allotment of Flats under (Category-II) in Saket without Registration

9344. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that specific allotment of flat at first floor has been made to persons under category-II of Self-Financing Scheme in Malviya Nagar Extension (Saket) without Registration ;

(b) if so, when and particulars of the persons ; and

(c) whether there is any guideline or order of any competent authority under which these allotments had been made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY OF AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (A) above.

Aid under world food Programme

9345. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is getting aid from U.N. Agency under the World Food Programme (W.F.P.) ;

(b) if so, the details of the aid received during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 and how it is being utilized ;

(c) the criteria adopted to distribute it amongst the States and the quantity given to each State during the said period ; and

(d) the number of persons benefited in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The food aid received from World Food Programme during 1981, 1982 and 1983 is as follows :—

(MT)

Commodity	1981	1982	1983
1. Wheat	5,044	26,540	72,958
2. Vegetable Oil	2,400	2,031	7,000
3. Butter Oil	3,000	800	—
4. Dry Skimmed Milk Powder	5,275	550	240
5. Soya Fortified Bulgar Wheat	41,388	14,982	27,844
6. Pulses	50	500	2,518
Total	57,157	45,403	110,560
Estimated CIF Value (in U.S. Million Dollars)	30.40	18.01	35.79

The food aid provided by the World Food Programme has been utilized for various projects relating to developmental, nutritional and feeding programmes.

(c) The criterion for seeking WFP's food assistance involves submission of the project proposal by the States to this Ministry for seeking W.F.P.'s food assistance. This is examined keeping in view the feasibility, resources and priority attached to the programme. If the project is in order, it is recommended to W.F.P. for their approval for providing food assistance.

(d) The estimated number of beneficiaries from the food aid provided by W. F. P. during the years 181 to9 1983, each year is as follows :—

State	Number of families receiving WFP food on concessional rates under socioeconomic development projects	Number of individual beneficiaries receiving WFP food free of cost under supplementary nutrition programme.
Assam	—	232,000
Bihar	—	241,000
Gujarat	—	150,000
Haryana	5,300	—
Karnataka	30,000	125,000
Kerala	—	230,000
Madhya Pradesh	—	187,000
Maharashtra	66,000	245,000
Orissa	—	303,000
Rajasthan	35,000	100,000
Uttar Pradesh	—	40,000
West Bengal	—	367,000
	136,300	2,220,000

Release of levy sugar to states

9346. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested that indiscriminate monthly release of sugar may lead to a situation of shortage by the end of this sugar year ;

(b) if so, whether in view of the anticipated decline in sugar production this year, his Ministry has impressed that more sugar release should not be done and may be carefully regulated ;

(c) if so, what is the total release of sugar so far and likely to be released ; and

(d) what are the other proposal of his Ministry to deal with the situation in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) (1) From October, 1983 a fixed quantity of 3.13 lakh tonnes of levy sugar per month is being allotted to the States/Union Territories for distribution through fair price shops. No change in the existing quota is proposed for the present. As regards free sale sugar, the quantum of monthly quotas is judiciously regulated having regard to production trends, carryover stocks, total availability, requirement/demand, availability of alternate sweeteners gur and khandsari, price trends etc. The Total quantum of free sale quotas released for the first 8 months of 1983-84 sugar year, that is from October 1983 to May, 1984, is 26.1 lakh tonnes and the quantum of monthly quotas for the remaining months of current sugar year would be determined taking into account the aforesaid considerations.

2. The carryover stock of sugar as on 1-10-1981 together with the production in 1983-84 sugar year would give adequate availability of sugar to meet the requirement of internal consumption and export. The factual position with regard to releases of sugar as well as other aspects in sugar sector are being reviewed by the Government from time to time.

Assistance to Gujarat to encourage milk industry

9347. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state that the amount of assistance provided to Government of Gujarat during the last three years with a view to encourage milk industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YGGENDRA MAKWANA) : Under State Plan, Government, of Gujarat utilised an amount of Rs. 165.12lakhs for dairy development during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. Besides, an amount of Rs. 2107.34 lakhs was expended for dairy development in Gujarat during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 under Operation Flood-II.

Assistance from Hungary for rural upliftment

9348. SERI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hungary has expressed its willingness to provide assistance for 20-Point Programme for rural upliftment ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Capacity utilization for cattle feed plants

9349. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the average capacity utilisation, yearwise, for individual cattle feed plants set up under Operation Flood I and Operation Flood II ;

(b) whether this utilisation is satisfactory ; and

(c) whether any low priced or gift food-

grains have been received under Operation Flood I, Operation Flood II or any other World Food Programme Project by any of dairies covered by Operation Flood and if so, the details thereof indicating the price paid by the dairy plant for foodgrains received and sale price of cattle feed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Modernisation of rice mills in the country

9350. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have instructed the rice mills all over the country to modernise within a stipulated time ;

(b) if so, the details of the instruction issued in this respect ; and

(c) whether the small mills will be exempted from this condition as they do not have the financial capacity to modernise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 was amended in 1968 enabling the Government to specify such conditions as improvements to existing machinery, replacements of existing machinery and use of improved methods of rice-milling to eliminate waste, obtain maximum production and improve quality. The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959 framed under the Act were amended in 1970 and 1976 requiring rice mills belonging to the categories of battery of huller-cum-sheller and sheller and also single huller respectively to modernise their units.

Modernisation involves installation of rubber-roll sheller or centrifugal dehusker along with paddy cleaner and paddy separator for dehusking of paddy in the case of huller rice mills and rubber roll sheller along with a paddy cleaner and paddy separator in the case of huller-cum-sheller and sheller categories of rice mills.

(c) The existing rules in this regard have not been changed.

Housing schemes approved and financed by Hudco in Madhya Pradesh

9351. SHRI RRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many new housing schemes of various income groups have been approved and financed by HUDCO in Madhya Pradesh during first four years of Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) whether allocated funds have been fully utilised by various agencies in Madhya Pradesh upto 31st March, 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 89 including an Urban development project Co-financed with World Bank.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) During the above period HUDCO sanctioned Schemes with loan commitment of Rs. 56.10 crores and a loan of Rs. 11.79 crores has been drawn by various agencies based on the actual progress achieved in various schemes.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF SCHEMES/DWELLINGS SANCTIONED BY HUDCO DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS OF THE 6TH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD 1980-85

(1) No. of schemes : 89

(2) Project cost (Rs. in crores) : 84.69

(3) Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores) : 56.10

(4) Dwellings/plots sanctioned:

	Dwellings		Plots	
category	No.	% age	No.	% age
EWS	23258	74.71	2074	91.45
LIG	3223	10.35	58	2.56
MIG	3532	11.34	15	0.66
HIG	1120	3.60	121	5.33
	31133	100.00	2268	100.00
World Bank Project	5300		54748	
Total Residential	36433		57008	
Non-Residential	201		58	
Total	36634		57066	

(5) Basic Sanitation facilities : 6500 latrines through World Bank-HUDCO co-financed Project.

Shortfall in Irrigation potential

9352. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the latest assessment the new irrigation potential expected to be created during the Sixth Plan may not exceed 11.5 million hectares against the goal of 13.7 million hectares ;

(b) whether the shortfall is attributed largely to cost escalation and inadequate provision of funds ;

(c) if so, whether during the Seventh Plan, emphasis will be laid on the on-going projects before taking up the new schemes in view of the non-fulfilment of the current plan targets ;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has set up four Working Groups to study the areas of major and medium irrigation flood control, miner irrigation and the command area development ;

(e) if so, whether they have already submitted the report ; and

(f) if so, whether his Ministry has agreed for continuing incomplete projects rather than taking up new projects in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The present assessment indicates that 11.5 million ha. of additional irrigation potential will be created during the Sixth Plan period against the original target of 13.74 M. ha.

(b) Constraints of funds and cost escalation are mainly responsible for non-completion of irrigation projects.

(c) During the VII Plan, priority is proposed to be given to completion of ongoing projects.

(d) to (f) The Planning Commission have set up four Working Groups for Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation Flood control and Command Area Development for formulating proposals for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The Working Groups are deliberating on the strategies to be adopted during the Seventh Plan in consultation with the State Governments.

Agrometeorological surveys and forecasts to boost farm output

9353. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert of the World Meteorological organisation has stated that agrometeorological surveys and forecasts will help to boost farm output ;

(b) whether according to the expert the modern scientific methods in meteorology can effectively assist in determining the varieties of crops to be cultivated and the periods favourable for sowing and harvesting ;

(c) if so, whether according to the expert even now epidemic diseases and pests are still a major factor in reducing yields and causing losses in storage ;

(d) if so, whether Union Government are considering to introduce meteorology to help boost the farm output and also to overcome the epidemic diseases which destroy major yields and cause losses in storage in the country ; and

(e) if so, the methods being adopted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The India Meteorological Department and Indian Council of Agricultural Research are not aware of any such statement made by a World Meteorological Organisation expert. However, it is a common knowledge that agro-meteorological surveys and forecasts can help to boost up farm output.

(d) and (e) The India Meteorological Department is having a full-fledged Agro-Meteorology Division to cater to the needs of the farming community. A scheme is also in operation to identify the meteorological conditions favourable for the incidence and spread of crop pests and diseases. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has launched an All India Coordinated Project on Agro-Meteorology to study the Crop-weather Correlations in different agro climatic regions of the country.

No Fresh Projects during Seventh Plan

9354. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission is of the view that no fresh projects should be taken up for implementation in the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, whether this suggestion has been made only because many major and medium irrigation projects which were initiated in the Second and Third Plan periods are yet to be completed ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of 27 only 6 major on-going projects which had been given highest priority in the Sixth Plan will be completed as scheduled ;

(d) if so, the main reasons for completing only 6 out of 27 on-going projects ; and

(e) whether remaining projects will be completed during Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No such decision has been taken .

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

(c) and (d) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to 58 ongoing major projects taken up before 1969 at the start of the VI Five Year Plan. Out of these, 24 projects are likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan period.

Cost escalation, constraints of the funds and scarcity of construction materials are the main reasons for the delay in completion of projects.

(e) The Working Group set up by the

Planning Commission is deliberating the strategies for irrigation development in the Seventh Plan.

Help to Small Farmers for Increasing Production and Income

9355. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the aid of science and technology is available to small farmers enabling them to increase productivity and income ;

(b) whether any programme has been prepared to increase irrigation facilities for small and marginal farmers ;

(c) whether it is proposed to provide long term production loans to small farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production started in 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 3.5 lakh per block as subsidy was kept for minor irrigation works. The provision was shared equally by the Government of India and the State Governments. In case of Union Territories, the Central assistance is 100%. In addition, there is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assisting small and marginal farmers with substantial financial assistance in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Lakshadweep for encouraging the use of non-conventional sources of energy through lifting devices—such as solar pumps, wind mills, hydrams, water-turbines, sprinkler/drip system and man and animal operated pumps.

(c) and (d) Agricultural credit for crop production and capital investment is provided by the Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks and the Regional Rural Banks. The Agricultural Credit policy envisages a larger flow of credit to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the society. A large share of refinances provided by the National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had gone for minor irrigation purposes which, in turn, has enabled the farmers to increase crop production. Refinances provided by NABARD during 1980 81 to 1982-83 is given below : —

Year	Refinances provided (Rs. in crores)	% share to small and marginal farmers
1980-81	265.00	60.3
1981-82	252.00	64.9
1982-83	244.00	74.8

Expenditure on Maintenance of Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar

9356. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar spent for painting buildings, road repairs, general cleaning of premises during each month of October to December 1983 and in January and February 1984 and upto 15 March, 1984 and correspondingly during same months in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 with justification for expenditure being larger in 1983-84 than before ;

(b) whether livestock sheds and drainage etc. at this Institute itself requiring maintenance and improvement have been pending for long for want of adequate funds ; if so, since when and what adverse effects, species-wise ; were caused therefrom and the corrective measures proposed : and

(c) whether he and other senior ICAR headquarter officers visited this Institute in March, 1984 ; if so, the purpose of visit and remedial measures recommended, species-wise by each ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):(a)The information is given in the attached statement. Out of the sum of Rs. 5,45,898 deposited for painting of buildings in December 1983, a sum of Rs. 2,57,021 was for annual repairs and maintenance of residential and non-residential buildings for the year 1982-83, and therefore a sum of Rs. 2,88,877 pertains

to the current works. Out of the sum of Rs. 2,23,569 spent on general cleaning of premises, a sum of Rs. 1,12,649 was on account of Ist instalment of work of renovation of inferior lines No 3 and 4. All the works were got executed through C.P.W.D. by following usual procedure after obtaning sanction of the competent authority with the clearance of Director (Works) wherever necessary. None of the works was done departmentally.

(b) No work was pending for want of funds, Maintenance/improvement of the sheds is being undertaken from time to time as per requirement. The existing underground drainage system was originally planned for a small herd. Due to increase in the herd size and shed area the drainage is unable to flush out all the water from the Dairy during monsoons. However, minor modifications for improving the drainage system have been carried out by the Unit. The stagnation of water during rains is temporary and except for some inconvenience no other adverse effect has been noticed on the animals.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Minister (Agriculture) visited the Institute to Inaugurate the Deemed University and some other Senior Officers of the ICAR Headquarters also visited the Institute in March, 1984 in connection with a Seminar on Development of Veterinary Education and Research in India and the inaugural function of the Deemed University.

STATEMENT

The amount spent on different items has been detailed below :—

Nature of works	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	February	March
	1980-81		(Figures in rupees)			
(i) Painting of Buildings	—	—	—	27,683	—	—
(ii) Repairs of Roads	—	—	—	—	—	13,425
(iii) General cleaning of premises	—	34,073	—	1,13,748	—	1,61,074
	1981-82					
(i) Painting of Buildings.	17,163	87,035	—	70,010	2,00,000	—
(ii) Rapairs of Roads.	63,954	1,40,800	10,325	40,264	1,40,578	—
(iii) General cleaning of Premises	—	2,25,447	—	3,517	1,67,100	—
	1982-83					
(i) Painting of Buildings	—	—	—	—	1,633	1,12,487
(ii) Repairs of Roads	—	—	—	—	—	77,057
(iii) General cleaning of Premises	—	—	—	—	—	40,563
	1983-84					
(i) Painting of Buildings	12,009	—	5,45,898	36,207	—	29,338
(ii) Repairs of Roads	—	—	1,82,679	—	—	—
(iii) General cleaning of Premises	—	—	2,23,569	1,24,722	—	—

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में निर्माण कार्य

9357. **श्री हरीश रावत** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के उपबन्धों को लागू करने की तिथि के पश्चात उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा मंजूर निर्माण कार्यों के नाम और विवरण क्या हैं ;

(क) इन दोनों जिलों के उन निर्माण कार्यों का विवरण क्या है जो उनके मंत्रालय के पास मंजूरी के लिए लम्बित पड़े हैं ; और

(ग) उनके लम्बित पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1980 के तहत मंजूर किए गए निर्माण कार्यों के ब्यौरे क्रमश: विवरण-1 तथा 2 में दिए गएहैं ।

(ख) और (ग) अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के संबंध में निर्माण कार्यों के सिर्फ दो मामले लंबित पड़े हैं । लंबित मामलों के ब्यौरे तथा कारण विवरण 3 में दिए गए हैं ।

विवरण-1

वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1980 के तहत अल्मोड़ा जिले के संबंध में मंजूर किए गए प्रस्तावों के ब्यौरे

क्रम सं०	क्षेत्र (हैक्टेयर में)	प्रयोजन	मंजूर करने की तारीख
	2	3	4
1.	0.140	गरुर देवनामी मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण	12-2-1982
2.	0.294	सिंचाई की योजनाएं (दोआर)	7-8-1982
3.	0.93	सिंचाई की योजनाएं (कोफोली)	29-10-1982
4.	0.02	औद्योगिक संस्थान का निर्माण	10-5-1983
5.	0.37	घोता लघु निर्माण	24-8-1982
6.	0.124	जालमणी लघु विस्तार का निर्माण	24-8-1982
7.	0.302	बाहुली ग्राम के कास्तकारों के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना	24-8-1982
8.	1.0116	जलोतिया लघु का निर्माण	3-9-1982
9.	0.3788	राजकीय कन्या इंटर कालेज का निर्माण	22-8-1983
10.	0.6237	राजकीय स्नातक महाविद्यालय के भवन का निर्माण	9-3-1983
11.	0.41	अल्मोड़े में प्राथमिक अस्पताल का निर्माण	20-9-1982
12.	1.025	राज्य जीव विज्ञान संबंधी उत्पादन केन्द्र की स्थापना	20-9-1982
13.	0.38	लम्बगढ़ में रेंज कार्यालय का निर्माण	29-9-1982
14.	1.69	बागेश्वर इफोट् मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण	26.3.1984

1	2	3	4
15.	0.11376	अस्पताल भवन का निर्माण	20-10-1982
16.	4.39332	पातली बगढ़ गजनाथ मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण	23-4-1983
17.	0.975	राजकीय कन्या हाईस्कूल के भवन का निर्माण	20-10-1982
18.	0.2	प्राथमिक स्कूल का निर्माण	25-11-1982
19.	0.227	तायदोन उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना का निर्माण	2-4-1983
20.	0.283	पीने के पानी की योजना	2-4-1983
21.	1.2958	रानीखेत के निकट आवासी पाठशाला	6-4-1983
22.	0.094	नौगांव नहर का निर्माण	8-3-1983
23.	1.25612	नौगांव नहर का निर्माण	9-3-1983
24.	0.75898	जलोतिया लघु का निर्माण	8-7-1983
25.	0.1054	विराघ जलाशय/नहर का निर्माण	9-3-1983
26.	8.16292	शीतलाखेत ककड़ीघाट मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण	4-7-1983
27.	0.92232	शीतलाखेत ककड़ीघाट मोटर मार्ग	6-7-1983
28.	0.8246	सोगड़ पन्तगांव चामदखान डुवना भिक्यासेन मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण	22-6-1983
29.	3.9	गनियादेवली थाना विशाकोट लघु मार्ग का निर्माण	10-4-1984
30.	0.98	शीतलखेत ककड़ीघाट मोटर मार्ग	3-2-1984
31.	1.2518	बनसियाचना नहर का निर्माण	26-7-1983
32.	0.06	जल सप्लाई योजना का निर्माण	24-1-1984
33.	0.105	खारी पीने के पानी की योजना	12-4-1984
34.	0.0032	बसनाल ग्राम वासियों के लिए पानी की सप्लाई की योजना	25-4-1984
35.	0.145	सिरगोला पीने के पानी की योजना	25-4-1984

विवरण-2

वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1980 के तहत पिथौरागढ़ जिले के सम्बन्ध में मंजूर किए गए प्रस्तावों के ब्यौरे

क्रम सं०	क्षेत्र हैक्टार में	प्रयोजन	मंजूर करने की तारीख
1	2	3	4
1.	2.844	औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान का निर्माण	23-8-1982
2.	4.97	पिथौरागढ़—डिडिहार 33 के० वी० लाइन का निर्माण	1-9-1982
3.	0.06	दसाईथल—डेसोली 33 के० वी० लाइन	15-11-1982

1	2	3	4
4.	0.50096	मनेली जेटी मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण	17-12-1982
5.	1.020	दौनसीचल—गनाई मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण	20-9-1982
6.	0.358	एफ० आर० एच० अस्कोट तक सम्पर्क मार्ग का निर्माण	26-3-1983
7.	1.056	बागीचौरा-बागरीपत मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण	20-10-1982
8.	0.12	आर० ओ० कार्यालय भवन का निर्माण	6-9-1982
9.	7.044	छिलका—छेना सिमलखेत सड़क का निर्माण	12-4-1983
10.	0.88	सालम नहर का निर्माण	14-4-1983
11.	3.6671	पुलिनदोला सिलिंग मोटर का निर्माण	20-12-1982
12.	1.20	मायालेखा इंटर स्कूल भवन का निर्माण	20-12-1982
13.	0 78	छाल लघु का निर्माण	25-11-1982
14.	0.3	जलाशय का निर्माण	31-12-1982
15.	0.7086	पुलिन दोला शिलिंग मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण	11-4-1983
16.	800	एस० एम० तानकी स्थित पर्यटक भवन में 100पलंग	21.3.1983
17.	0.52	दसाईथल तथा देसोली के बीच 11 के० वी० ट्रांसमीशन लाइन	13-4-1983
18.	0.1536	पिथौरागढ़ में छोटी मछली के फार्म की स्थापना	8-7-1983

विवरण-3

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ के सम्बंध में लंबित मामलों के ब्यौरे

क्रम सं०	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर मे	प्रयाजन	विलम्ब के कारण
1.	अल्मोड़ा	4.05744	दुवारसी-ककड़ांघाट मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण	अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकार से आनी है ।
2.	पिथौरागढ़	0.46	छिल्काछिना-दुवानोनी सिमलकोट मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण	अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकार से आनी है

Construction of Community Centre in Lodhi Colony

9358. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a Community Centre in Tyagraj Nagar (Prem Nagar), Lodhi Colony, New Delhi-3 ;

(b) whether the land has been allotted for the purpose ;

(c) whether there is delay in starting the construction ; and

(d) if so, by when Government will start constructing the proposed Community Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) and (d) The design of the Community Centre is under preparation. After the design is approved, the preliminary estimate will be prepared for obtaining the administrative approval and expenditure sanction. The construction work of the proposed Community Centre will start as soon as all the formalities are completed.

Proposals from Orissa under the R.L.E.G.P.

9359. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme have since been received from Orissa ;

(b) if so, details thereof :

(c) whether any proposal for some inter-block road links connecting sub-division and district headquarters has been received by Government ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ten project proposals under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) have been received from the Government of Orissa. The list of project proposals received is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) Construction of rural roads, as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) can be taken up under the RLEGP. Accordingly three project proposals for construction of roads, namely, Construction and Improvement of Rural Link Roads and Rural Roads in all the districts of Orissa, Construction/Improvement of Link Roads in 9 districts of Roads and MNP Roads in 13 districts of Orissa with an estimated cost of Rs. 116.87 lakhs, Rs. 850 22 lakhs and Rs. 339.05 lakhs respectively have been received. Out of these first two projects have been approved by the Central Sanctioning Committee. However, information on whether any of these roads connect sub-division headquarters with district headquarters is not available.

STATEMENT

LIST OF PROJECTS RECEIVED UP TO DATE UNDER THE RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

1. Soil and Water Conservation in 4 districts viz. Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore.
2. Construction and improvement of rural link roads and rural roads in all the districts of Orissa.
3. Social forestry, construction and improvement of forest roads and excavation of nursery tanks in 4 districts viz. Koraput, Kalahandi, Sundergarh and Phulbani.
4. Construction of public tubewells and river lift irrigation projects in 13 districts viz. Balasore, Bolangir, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Puri, Sambhalpur and Sundergarh.
5. Construction of school buildings for primary schools.
6. Construction/improvement of link roads in 9 districts of Orissa (Phase-II).
7. Creek irrigation in 3 districts of Orissa.
8. Soil conservation in Orissa.
9. Construction of distribution system for M.I. schemes in 11 districts.
10. M.N.P. roads in 13 districts.

Provision of Milch Cattle Units under Integrated Rural Development Programme

9360. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the milch cattle unit provided to the beneficiaries in Orissa under Integrated Rural Development Programme have not been successful;

(b) whether due to failure of unit of milch cattle provided to the beneficiaries in a wrong manner and due to low grade milch cattle, and non-payment of instalment of loan as a result thereof the second unit or other benefits are not provided ;

(c) whether due to such defects there has been an increase in the rural indebtedness and the schemes meant for raising rural income and production have failed ; and

(d) if so, steps taken to assist such bedeficiaries and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Central Agricultural Farms

9361. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names and areas of agricultural farms owned by Central Government in the country and the details thereof ;

(b) the total production and productivity for area of different crops in them for the last three years with year-wise break up ;

(c) the average consumption of fertiliser in these farms for the same period ;

(d) whether there is any plan to increase the number of Central Government farms in different States in the current year ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Re-Employed Employees in ICAR

9362. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of employees as on 1 April, 1984 in ICAR including scientists and others, separately, category-wise who are working after attaining superannuation, and if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(b) the period upto which extension has been granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Dr. O.P. Gautam, Secretary, DARE and D.G., ICAR has been granted extension by the Government of India in service for a period of one year with effect from 1.2.84 with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet of which the Prime Minister is the Chairman. Dr. J.S.P Yadav, Ex. Vice Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University and Hx-Director Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, has been appointed as Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board which is an independent recruiting agency responsible for recruitment to posts in Agricultural Research Service and to such other posts and services as may be specified by the President, I.C.A.R., from time to time, with effect from 18.2.83 initially for a period of threee years, extendable by another 2 years. His appointment has also been approved by the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet. His terms for appointment are more or less similar to that of a Member of the U.P.S.C. Dr. Yadav will continue in the post as per the terms and conditions indicated above. Such extension/re-employments have been given earlier in the case of the top scientists not only in ICAR but also some of the sister scientific organisations as well. It may be incidentally added that the Scientists' category is exempted from the ban on extension of employment.

Financial assistance to agriculture universities

9363. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance made available to 23 agricultural universities and other institutions for their development of economic programme, infrastructure development,

purchase of equipments, allotment of scientists etc. separately during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982 83 and 1983-84 by ICAR and UGC separately ; and

(b) the funds made available to the institutions and universities where programmes are going on during the above period and the full particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Out of the 23 agricultural universities in the country, the Council has been providing assistance to 21 agsicultural Universities during VI Plan period. In addition the Council also provided assistance to three Colleges of Agriculture of Central Universities and Colleges of Agriculture affiliated to general universities. The details are given in statements-I to XXXI. [Placed in library, *see* No. LT.8315/84]

This Central assistance has been provided under the Scheme "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities". "Development of Affiliated Colleges of Central Universities" and "Central Development of affiliated colleges of general universities" for developing the infrastructural facilities in the agricultural universities/ colleges.

Posts of Administrative officers

9364. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of Administrative Officer, Senior Administrative Officer and Chief Administrative Officer in various projects and establishment under Indian Council of Agricultural Research ;

(b) the number of Administrative Officer, Senior Administrative Officer and Chief Administrative Officer actually working on 1 April, 1984 and the vacancies of each lying vacant, since when and reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to fill-up these vacancies and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A statement-I is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in library *see* No. LT-8316/84]

(c) A statement-II is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in library *see* No. LT-8316/84]

Convention of Indian society of Agriculture Engineering

9365. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Society of Agriculture Engineering held a convention in New Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the suggestions made in the convention and the steps taken to apply them in the appropriate field of development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Society of Agricultural Engineers (ISAE) held its XXI Convention in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi during April 5-7, 1984.

(b) The ISAE has informed that the Convention had a theme session on "Agricultural Engineering in the Service of Rural India" and a general session on "Role of Institutional Financing and Agro-Industries Corporations". Besides, these, concurrent technical sessions in the areas of Farm Machinery and Power, Agricultural Processing and Structures, Energy in Agriculture, and Soil and Water Conservation Engineering were also held. A total of about 130 papers were presented during these technical sessions.

(c) The Government is yet to receive a report on the suggestions made in this Convention.

Increase in subsidy under the integrated rural development programme

9366. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seventh Plan Working Group on Integrated Rural Development Programme has expressed the view that the level of subsidy will have to be increased for this programme and its scope also enlarged from the existing 600 families per year in the next plan period and the ideal subsidy should be Rs. 3000 per family as against the present Rs. 1500 per family ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government will consider the need to increase the number of families to be covered under this programme ; and

(d) if so, the number of families expected to be covered in Orissa and funds likely to be made available to that State in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Report of the Working Group is yet to be finalised.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Construction of flood control project on river Bagmati

9367. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether for purposes of flood control and irrigation, a project on river Bagmati was sanctioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan in Bihar ;

(b) if so, the progress of the plan project and expenditure incurred on its implementation ;

(c) whether embankments on both sides to control floods were constructed on 'Lahsania Nalla' derivative from the main river Bagmati from a place named 'Devapur'.

(d) whether Lahasania Nalla which looked like a river some years back when the above said project was designed, has silted and dried up now and the main river remained at Devapur and down, in its original course called Bagmati ;

(e) whether any study of the nature of river Bagmati before sanctioning the plan was made by the Ganga Flood Control Board and Central Water Commission ; and

(f) if so, result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Revised estimate of Bagmati Irrigation-cum-Flood Control Project was considered acceptable by the Planning Commission for Rs. 187.70 crores in May 1983 subject to a number of observations.

(b) The State Government has indicated an expenditure of Rs. 1080 lakhs on flood control component of the project upto March 1983 in their Annual Plan Document 1984-85. The embankments for a length of about 25 km. each on both banks of Bagmati and 21 km. on Lal Bakaiya-Bagmati Doab have been completed upto March 1984.

(c) and (d) Some embankments were constructed on both banks of Bagmati. Bagmati flow got diverted to Belwadhar channel during the floods of 1983 and main channel started carrying less water since then. The State Government has taken up the work of diverting the flow from Belwadhar into the main course.

(e) and (f) Bagmati Irrigation-cum-Flood Control Project as mentioned at (a) above was prepared after inspection of the site by a team of officers of the Bihar Government Central Water Commission and the Ganga Flood Control Commission followed by detailed discussions at various levels.

The Planning Commission has accepted the scheme, interalia, with a condition that final design of the barrage would be based on the model studies.

Negotiations with Nepal on Bagmati river

9368. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the river Bagmati in Bihar enters India before flowing hundreds of miles in Nepal ;

(b) whether Government of India on the

recommendations and proposal of Government of Bihar sanctioned a project for the control of floods and irrigation on the Bagmati river ;

(c) whether any negotiations between the Government of India and Nepal were conducted to make the project useful both to India and Nepal ;

(d) whether Government of Bihar have already started the construction of a barrage under the above scheme on Bagmati river in Ram Nagar in Sitamarhi ;

(e) whether Government have any information about the barrage project being constructed on the same river hundreds of miles upstreams by the Government of Nepal ; and

(f) if so, what will be the fate of our above said project in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FO THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (f) Bagmati River originate in Nepal and flows into Bihar. Bagmati Irrigation cum Flood Control Project with barrage at Ramnagar in Bihar at an estimated cost of Rs. 185.76 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission in May 1983 for implementation in 7th Five Year Plan. However, presently certain priliminary works for the project are in progress. HMG Nepal has also taken up construction of a barrage on Bagmati in their territory near Noonthore.

Government of India holds talks with HMG Nepal in regard to development of water resources of com.non rivers for the benefit of both the countries. In these discussions use of waters of Bagmati for the benefits of both the countries also considered. The Bagmati Project of Bihar has been planned taking into account the possible future water resources development in the Bagmati River basin.

Provisions of fans, wash basins, tube lights etc. in Government quarters

9369. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the Central Government employees living in below category type of quarters ;

(b) if so, whether Government are providing them the facilities to the same extent as is being provided to the category (Type to which they are entitled, such as providing fans, wash basins, tube light etc. ;

(c) whether CPWD employees are not attending to even the defects of the tube light or the fans etc. i: any Government servant has managed in his quarter for economy purpose of light.

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make provision to make available at least maintainance facilities for tube light fittings fixed by Government servants of their own in view of the faulty bulbs available in the market ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The facts are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) CPWD undertakes the maintenance of only these fittings which are provided by the Government and not the fittings which are fixed by Government servants of their own.

(d) No.

(e) The responsibility for the maintenance of the fittings fixed by Government servents of their own is that of the Government servants themselves.

Technical services offered by hungary

9370. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hungary has offered the technical services in the fields of rural upliftment in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical services offered by Hungary

9371. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hungary has offered the technical services in the fields of construction of cheap houses in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount spent on major irrigation project

9372. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the amount spent so far on 65 major irrigation projects started before April 1976 and still on-going and what was their earlier estimated cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The total anticipated expenditure upto 1983-84 on the 65 major irrigation projects started before 1976 is Rs. 5220.48 crores. The original estimated cost of these projects was Rs. 1633.24 crores.

Plan funds released by ICAR

9373. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 7573 on 16 April, 1984 regarding plan funds released by ICAR and state :

(a) amount of plan funds ICAR released institute-wise during March, 1984 and whether it was similar as in January and February, 1984 ; if not, reasons for discrepancy ;

(b) when final appropriation for 1983-84 was made towards educational programmes, research projects and others and the reasons for expenditure tending to be less and more respectively upto 31 March, 1984 ;

(c) whether appropriations were not made realistically knowing actuals till then and corrective measures Govenment propose;

(d) the reasons why plan budget for 1984-85 was lower than actual of 1983-84 of agricultural education programmes but much higher for institutes ; and

(e) whether Government propose to constitute a high powered Committee to probe ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Funds are released to the various Institutes according to the demands made by them. Such releases are only for placing funds with them and are not treated as expenditure. The expenditure is incurred by them on the basis of the provision made in the Budget and on the basis of the sanctions issued.

(b) The final appropriation for 1983-84 for Educational Programmes and Research Projects etc. was made in the month of March, 1984 keeping in view the trend of expenditure under each Project. The final expenditure figures will become available after the close of the financial year and after the compilation of annual accounts. The variations between the final appropriation and the expenditure upto March, 1984 (provintional) is negligible (between 2% to 2.5%).

(c) The final appropriations were made realistically during the course of the financial year keeping in view the trend of expenditure. The expenditure figures already reported in reply to Parliament Question No. 7573 dated 16.4.1984 are tentative and are subject to audit. However, the variation between the final appropriation and the actual expenditure would be negligible.

(d) The bulk of the Plan outlay for the Education Programmes is allotted to the Scheme "Development of Agricultural Universities" under which assistance is released to individual Agricultural Universities every year based on their Plan requirement. The realeases made in the last four years have been enough to take care of the bulk

of their requirements. Whatever is left to be released is, therefore, less than in the previous years, thus bringing down the B. E. 1984-85 as compared to the actuals for 1983-84.

(e) In view of the foregoing, there is no necessity to constitute a high powered Committee for I.C.A.R.

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चुने गए परिवारों की सूची

9374. **श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया:** क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में चुने गए परिवारों की सूची दोषपूर्ण है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से राज्यों की सूचियां दोष पूर्ण पाई गई हैं;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने संबंधित सरकारों को इन सूचियों की पुनरीक्षा के लिए कोई निर्देश जारी किए हैं;

(घ) कौन-कौन से राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के निदेशानुसार इन सूचियां की पुनरीक्षा की है;

(ड़) कौन-कौन से राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के निदेशों की परवाह नहीं की है और इन सूचियों की पुनरीक्षा नहीं की है;

(च) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है;

(छ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ज) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) किसी भी राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र के बारे में लाभभोगियों की सूची से सम्बंधित कोई विशेष शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं।

(ग) सभी राज्यों को लाभभोगियों की चयन पद्धति को अधिक व्यापक बनाने तथा लाभभोगियों की सूची का स्थानीय स्तर पर अधिक प्रचार करने के लिए एक सामान्य परिपत्र जारी किया गया है।

(घ) से (ज) लाभभोगियों के चयन तथा उनकी सूची के प्रचार की पद्धतियों पर मंत्रालय द्वारा सुझायी गयी प्रणाली पर किसी राज्य केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र ने कोई एतराज जाहिर नहीं किया है। लाभभोगियों का चयन एक निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है तथा मंत्रालय का प्रयास इस प्रक्रिया को पूर्ण रूप से स्पष्ट, व्यापक तथा उद्देश्यपूर्ण बनाना है।

Price of fertilizers paid by farmers

9375. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian farmers are paying the highest price for chemical fertilizers ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to reduce the price, so as to increase its use ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The prices of fertilizers vary from country to country. While the prices of fertilizers in India are higher in comparison to some countries, at the same time they are lower when compared with others.

(b) and (c) The consumption of fertilizers is a function of a number of factors, like, weather conditions, irrigation, types of crops, availability of credit, prices of fertilizers etc. The prices of fertilizers have been reduced in the recent past by 7½% with effect from 29th June, 1983. In addition, the prices of Urea and DAP lying with the Food Corporation for more than 2 years has been reduced further by 10%. These price reductions, it is hoped, will help the farmers to use more fertilizers. At present, there is no proposal to reduce the prices of fertilisers.

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का बैंकों के जरिए कार्यान्वयन

9376. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीकृत वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के जरिए कार्यान्वयन करने से ग्रामीण निवेश और बचत बढ़ोत्तरी हुई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि बैंकों को इस बारे में विशेष प्रयास करने चाहिए;

(घ) यदि ग्रामीण बचत और निवेश राशि में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है तो क्या इस आधार पर ऐसा माना जा सकता है कि बैंकों के जरिए समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का कर्यान्वयन ज्यादा सफल सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है; और

(ड़) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोई अन्य अभिकरण स्थापित करेगी या बैंकों को इसे सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए अधिक व्यापक योजना शुरू करने और अपने प्रशासकीय एक कों को अधिक प्रभावकारी बनाने के लिए निर्देश देगी ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीयकृत वाणिज्यिक बैंकों तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के जरिए ग्रामीण निवेश में प्रति वर्ष बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रति व्यक्ति उपदान, ऋण तथा निवेश नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	प्रति व्यक्ति कुल उपदान (रुपए)	प्रति व्यक्ति कुल ऋण (रुपए)	प्रति व्यक्ति कुल निवेश (रुपए)
1980-81	582	1060	1642
1981-82	975	1723	2698
1982-83	1041	2066	3107

ग्रामीण बचत के बारे में आंकड़े इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) से (ड़) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्त्ताओं को प्रोत्साहन तथा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना

9377. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया**: क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्त्ताओं को प्रोत्साहन और प्रशिक्षण देने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने कोई प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम श्रृंखला आयोजित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के बारे में राज्य-वार जानकारी क्या है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस तरह का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया तथा कितने कर्याकर्त्ता प्रशिक्षत किए गए और उनके प्रशिक्षण के बाद इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में कितने कार्याकर्त्ताओं की सेवायें ली गईं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) जी हां। मंत्रालय ने 1981-82के दौरान समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्राम सेवकों, पंचायत सचिवों, वाणिज्यिक तथा सहकारी बैंकों के अधिकारियों और विकेन्द्रीकृत औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों आदि जैसे कार्यकर्त्ताओं के लिए खण्ड स्तर पर एक एक-दिवसीय गोष्ठी का आयोजन किया था।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Assistance by NCDC to Co-operative sugar and spinning Mills

9378. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state :

(a) whether National Co-operative Development Corporation has been giving financial assistance to the co-operative sugar factories and co-operative spinning mills in the country ; and

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance provided by N.C.D.C. to different co-operative sugar factories and co-operative spinning mills during the Sixth Plan period, Year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of financial assistance provided by the NCDC to Co-operative Sugar Factories and Co-operative Spinning Mills during the 6th Five Year Plan, year-wise, is as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Cooperative sugar factories	Cooperative Spinning Mills
1980-81	4.55	5.20
1981-82	6.89	16.00
1982-83	8.43	11.50
1983-84	11.11	32.31

Prosecutions under the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper use) Act, 1950

9380. SHRI K. A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any prosecntion have been launched under the Emblems and Names (Prevention or Improper use) Act, 1950 ; and

(b) if so, the year-wise break up since 1980 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Requirement of foodgrains

9381. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the total production of foodgrains would reach the peak level of 146 million tonnes this year ;

(b) if so, the factors for such high production in our country ;

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains to be at Government's disposal for distribution; and

(d) whether Goveanment have assessed the total necessity of foodgrains this year in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) According to the latest assessment, total foodgrains productions during 1983-84 is estimated to be around 149.8 million tonnes. This high production has been due, inter-alia, to increased supply of fertilizers and seed minikits, appropriate extension measures, extension of area under irrigation/high yielding varieties, adoption of remunerative price policy, use of improved agricultural implements, special production campaigns, particularly for rice etc. and generally favourable weathes conditions.

(c) As on 1.4.1984, the stock position of foodgrains with the Central and State Governments has been assessed at about 149.5 lakhs tonnes. This is likely to be augmented considerably with the procurement of wheat in the current season.

(d) Government have carried out a general assessment of requirements of foodgrains for distribution through the Public Distribution System and other schemes.

Financial Assistance Sought by Government of Karnataka during the Drought for Drinking Water

9382. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minisrer of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) the financial assistance sought by the Government of Karnataka during the drought in the last three years for drinking water for affected villages and problem villages in that State ;

(b) the extent to which the financial assistance was given ;

(c) the number of problem villages which have been covered for making drinking water available during the recent drought ; and

(d) the target at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan for drinking water facilities for the problem villages in Karnataka ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture which is concerned with drought relief assistance has furnished the following information :—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Assistance sought by State Govt. for drinking water	Assistance sanctioned by Central Govt. for drinking water
1981-82	9.10	0.42
1982-83	6.00	7.56
1983-84	21.04	5.53*

*Spill-over for 1983-84, valid upto 30.6.84. The State Government have been asked to meet the situation from their own resources.

(c) The Government of Karnataka has intimated that during the recent drought, 2263 scarcity affected villages and 57 problem villages were also provided with drinking water facilities.

(d) As on 1.4.1980, 15,456 villages were identified as problem villages in Karnataka according to the critetia prescribed by this Ministry. Out of these, 13748 villages have been covered till 31st December, 1983. The remaining villages are expected to be covered before the end of the Sixth Plan.

Commoneawlth Games in Edinborgh in 1986

9383. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that English Rugby Union has proposed to tour South Africa for games in the month of May, 1984 and if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(b) whether London based non-racial Olympic Committee appealed to Asian, African and Caribbean countries not to participate in Commonwealth games in Edinborgh in 1986 ; and if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : Government are aware of the proposed tour and consider it to be unfortunate.

(b) No such appeal from the organisation in question has been received either by the Government or the Indian Olympic Association. The question of reaction of the Government, therefore, does not arise.

Assistance to States for Provision of Drinking Water Facilities

9384. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance likely to be provided to each State during 1984-85 to provide drinking water facilies in rural areas, with priority to desert and hilly areas in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : An amount of Rs. 242.50 crores has been provided in the Union Budget for 1984-85 under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for giving grants to States/Union Territories for covering the identified problem villages. In addition, the Incentive Scheme introduced in 1983-84 may also continue during 1984-85. The exact allocation to States/Union Territories under both these schemes will be decided after the budget is passed by Parliament.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा दिए गए जल कनेक्शन

9386. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा जोन-वार कितने जल कनेक्शन दिए गए तथा जमानत के रूप में उसे कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई और इस सम्बन्ध में नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के पास अभी कितने आवेदन, कब-कब से विचाराधीन हैं ?

खेल विभाग में निर्माणऔर आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सूचित किया है कि उसका जोनों में विभाजन नहीं है। सम्पूर्ण नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका से सम्बन्धित सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	स्वीकृति कनेक्शनों की संख्या	प्रतिभूति की राशि	लम्बित पड़े आवेदन पत्र तथा उनके लम्बित पड़े रहने की अवधि
1981	139	27,975 रुपये	गत कुछ महीनों से लगभग 80 आवेदन पत्र लम्बित पड़े हैं और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा आवेदकों से मांगी गई सूचना के लिए कुछ मामले लगभग एक वर्ष से लम्बित पड़े हैं।
1982	143	31,735 रुपये	
1983	118	28,200 रुपये	
1984 (आज तक)	58	7,880 रुपये	

Kerala's Request for Import of Spraying Helicopters

9387. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the functions and activities of the Agricultural Aviation Wing ;

(b) whether a request is pending with it from the Government of Kerala for the import of spraying helicopters ; and

(c) if so, the details of the request and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The functions and activities of the Directorate of Agriculture Aviation are as under :—

(i) Locust Control.

(ii) Aerial application of Insecticides, fertilizers and seeds.

(iii) Coordination of aircraft requirement for aerial operations in the public and private sectors.

(iv) Related fields like mosquito control, cloud seeding and marine reconnaisance for the detection of fish shoals.

(v) Research and Development in agricultural aviation.

(vi) Technical advice on agricultural aviation to the Central and State Governments.

(vii) Training in Agricultural Aviation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Kerala's Request for Constitution of Coconut Package Programme in Seventh Plan

9388. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government for continuing the Coconut Package Programme during the Seventh Plan period also ; and

(b) if so, details of the request and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Kerala have not yet requested the Government of India for continuing the coconut package programme during the seventh plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance Sought by Kerala for Cashew Package Programme

9389. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Central assistance sought by Kerala for the Cashew Package Programme ;

(b) how much assistance is being given to Kerala in this respect ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Package Programme on Cashewnut Development, the Government of Kerala sought assistance of Rs. 81 lakh during the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-81 —1983-84).

(b) and (c) An amount of Rs. 91.9 lakh (Central Share) was allocated to the State Government and a sum of Rs. 79.8 lakh was actually released during the aforesaid period taking into account the actual requirements of the State Government and the balances available with them.

Abolition of Sub-Depots of FCI in Kerala

9390. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the move of Kerala Government to abolish the sub-depots of Food Corporation of India and hand over the wholesale trade of ration articles to private parties ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The Food Corporation of India does not intend to carry on with the work relating to handling/distribution of foodgrains/sugar etc. on behalf of the Government of Kerala as agreed to earlier. The modalities of transferring this work are being discussed between the representatives of the State Government and the Food Corporation of India.

Utilization of Inland Water for Fish Farming

9391. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for judicious utilization of inland water for fish farming ;

(b) the steps taken by Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI) for the development of high yielding production technology based on fast growing fish species, especially Carps of Indian and exotic origins; and

(c) the details of the achievement made in this regard in Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Some of the important steps taken are :—

(i) Training of Fish Farmers on scientific fish culture technology by providing them stipend.

(ii) Arranging subsidy for reclamation of ponds and tanks and for the inputs in the first year.

(iii) Arranging institutional finance to the fish farmers.

(iv) Arranging long term lease of tanks and ponds to trained fish farmers.

(v) Arranging distribution of quality fishseed to farmers.

(vi) Distribution of Induced Breeding minikits to fish farmers for undertaking fish breeding by the farmers themselves after being adequately trained.

(vii) Setting up of fish seed hatcheries under Centrally Sponsored Programmes in all the major States to produce about 700 million fish seed for catering to the additional need of fish farmers in the rural areas.

(viii) Conducting seminars, symposia, workshop to discuss policies and problems of culture fishery sector.

(ix) Imparting training to extension workers for upgrading their knowledge on latest technology.

(b) Some of the important steps taken by Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute are :—

(1) Setting up of three Divisions namely :

(a) Fresh water Aquaculture Division

(b) Riverine and lacustrine Division and

(c) Estuarine Division.

(2) Establishment of four All India Coordinated Research Projects on :—

(a) Composite fish culture and fish seed Production ;

(b) Culture of Air Breathing Fishes ;

(c) Ecology and Fisheries of Freshwater Reservoirs ; and

(d) Brackish-water fish farming.

All these Divisions and Coordinated Research Projects are engaged in scientific studies to develop high yielding fish production technologies and also to improve upon the already developed technologies based on fast growing carps and other culturable species.

(c) About 1.5 lakh ha water area of ponds and tanks have been brought under fish culture. According to a study by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (1981-82) average production of fish from ponds has reached 681 Kgs. per ha. per annum. However the average productivity in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were 1,366 ; 1,579 ; 1,008 ; 1,028 ; and 1,340 Kgs per ha. per annum respectively. Fish Seed Production in the country during 1982-83 and 1983-84 was 4095 million and 5130 million (Prov.) respectively. With all these efforts, the fish production in the inland sector in 1983-84 is likely to be more than 10 lakh tons.

NDDB Estimate of Swiss Aided Dairy Development Project in Orissa

9392. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has prepared an estimate of the Swiss Aided Dairy Deveolpment Project to be launched in Orissa ;

(b) if so, differnt districts of the State included under the estimate ;

(c) whether the backward districts of the State in general and Keonjhar in particular have been included under the Swiss aided project ;

(d) if not, the steps taken to include Keonjhar district under the project ; and

(e) the name of other backward districts proposed to be included under the Swiss-aided dairy development projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The National Dairy Development Board had prepared a feasibility report for implementation of the dairy development programme in the districts of Ganjam, Sundargarh and Sambalpur with assistance from Swiss Development Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The districts to be covered under the project are decided by the State Government. However, Keonjhar district is included under Operation Flood-II.

World bank assisted Inland fisheries projects

9393. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Inland Fisheries Projects assisted by the World Bank are under implementation ;

(b) whether any such World Bank assisted Inland Fisheries Projects is under implementation or implemented in Orissa ; and

(c) if so, since when and the details of project works undertaken in Orissa for the development of Inland Fisheries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The States are : Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Project was under implementation in Orissa from 1980 for a period of 5 years in 7 districts. Recently, 4 more districts have been brought under the project. The details of progress in the implementation of this project in Orrissa are furnished below :

(i)	Water area brought under fish culture in hectares.	6,888
(ii)	Farmers trained (Nos.)	6,657
(iii)	Hatcheries	
	(a) proposed to be constructed.	5
	(b) under construction	4
(iv)	A Fish Seed Development Corporation has been set up to take up construction and maintenance of hatcheries.	

Land survey and settlement operations in Sixth Plan

9394. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed by various States to complete the survey and settlement operations of land in the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the guidelines sent by his Ministry to various States in this regard ; and

(c) the progress made in implementing the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) In many States, where there is a continuous system of updating land records, no periodic survey and settlement operations are held. In some other States, particularly those which had the permanent land settlement system before independence, periodic re-survey and re-settlement operations are held. It is difficult to quantify the targets and achievements in physical terms for these multi-stage operations. Schemes for this purpose are drawn up by the States under their annual plans. Financial allocation for these under the annual plans, forms part of the total allocation meant for land reforms purposes.

In States where consolidation of holding is done, re-survey and re-settlement operations form part of these proceedings.

Government attaches great importance to updating of land records and, therefore, has from time to time advised the State Governments to take all necessary measures for updating land records where they are out of date and for ensuring a process of continuously keeping them upto date.

State-wise progress of operation Flood-II

9395. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress, State-wise, year-wise and action item-wise under Operation Flood-II ; and

(b) whether allocation of finances has been approved by Government for project proposals, State-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement indicating the progress of key components on State-wise basis under Operation Flood II as on 29.2.84 is attached.

(b) Under Operation Flood II, Government have not prescribed State-wise allocation of funds. Requirement of funds is determined in consultation with the State Govt. and its nominated implementing agency and on the dimensions of the project. The Government have approved item-wise allocation of funds for Operation Flood II Project. Allocation of funds to the States under Operation Flood II is made on the basis of the perspective Dairy Development Plan prepared and furnished by States to the Indian Dairy Corporation. Such allocation is made on the dairy development project parameters contained in the Plan. The allocations are approved by the Board of Directors of the Indian Dairy Corporation which also includes Government representatives.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Mlikshed covered	Anand Pattern DOS		Farmer Members ('000)	Milk proc. (1 kg. PD)	Milk Marketing Towns covered (Class I Class II and others	Qty. marketed ('000) LED	DCS Marketing cattle feed	DCS Under		Female Calves ('000)		Born
			Organ-ised	Funct-tional						A.H.	A.I.	OF-I	OF-II	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Goa	1	51	51	5.69	0.10	—	NR	19	44	3	—	—	—
2.	Gujarat	16	7600	6391	1045.935	21.25	51	465 35	4301	4724	1429	142.83	155.118	297.948
3.	Madhya Pradesh	7	1303	1143	60.105	2.18	11	97.06	1092	1106	843	—	1.191	1.191
4.	Maharashtra	5	1223	1004	173.431	10.31†	4	35.68	1022	954	127	0.35	5.108	5.458
5.	Haryana	9	1534	683	117.147	0.59	8	20.67	110	544	143	0.12	1.15	1.270
6.	H.P.	2	NR	NR	10.255	0.10	15	9.19	7	—	—	—	—	—
7.	J & K	1	42	34	1.90	0.05	1	5.33	51	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Punjab	11	3399	3061	155.863	4.04	8	54.70	2154	2665	448	—	1.177	1.177
9.	Rajasthan*	6	1871	1516	110.724	2.57	2	11.82	1234	1144	237	0.42	5.142	5.562
10.	Uttar Pradesh	6	1147	994	73.526	1.07	5	42.31	915	902	222	—	1.009	1.009
11.	A. & N.	1	25	7	0.86	0.01	1	0.48	7	7	4	—	—	—
12.	Assam	1	112	32	5.05	0 003	1	0.08	32	32	9	—	0.080	0.080
13.	Bihar	1	380	379	9.362	0.32	1	17.05	277	—	—	0.05	0.07	0.120
14.	Orissa	4	226	151	8.24	0.03	7	2.04	110	135	107	—	0.556	0.556

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15.	Sikkim	1	97	69	3.195	0.05	4	3.70	69	69	20	—	0.071	0.071
16.	Tripura	1	56	38	2.26	0.02	1	3.37	30	36	4	—	—	—
17.	West Bengal	4	806	566	36.11	0.41	11	27.60	361	545	330	5.38	12.541	17.921
18.	Andhra Pradesh	10	2112	2058	149.386	5.81	46	199.85	671	420	182	0.08	3.262	3.342
19.	Kerala	2	348	272	48.182	0.68	3	59.82	154	218	—	—	—	—
20.	Pondicherry	1	28	28	7.20	0.13	1	9.53	25	—	—	--	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	9	3716	3300	726.384	7.39	24	185.62	627	2487	1255	40.13	67.179	107.309
22.	Karnataka	5	1875	1699	295.217	3.03	12	291.86	986	1311	877	—	9.732	9.732
	Total	104	27951	23476	3046.022	60.14†	217	1543.11	14247	17335	6240	189.36	263.386	452.746

*Plan under finalisation. NR : Not Reported.

†Includes additional 7 milksheds of Maharashtra where programme has just been initiated.

National programme of Assistance to small and marginal farmers to increase agricultural production

9396. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had formulated a national programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production during 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the amount of subsidy and loan provided under the programme ; and

(c) the State-wise progress made in implementing the national programme in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of India released grant amounting Rs. 85 crore during 1983-84 as central share to the States and Union Territories. The matching loan to utilise grant on various components of the programme as required under IRD pattern was to be arranged by the States/Union Territories through the Cooperative Institutions, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

(c) Many State Governments have reported that State Level Coordination Committee have been constituted and they have worked out district-wise and block-wise targets and funds for each component of the scheme and communicated to concerned implementing agencies. For minor irrigation work the beneficiarise have been identified by the States for construction of dugwells and installation of pump-sets/tube-wells. Some of the States have started forwarding applications of the beneficiaries to the financial institutions for sanctioning credit and utilising the subsidies available under the scheme. Many of the State Governments have reported that Nurseries have been established for raising seedlings of fuel and fruit trees for supplying to the small and marginal farmers. It has been reported by the State Governments that 25 23 lakh minikits of seeds and fertilisers for oilseeds and pulses production have been distributed free of cost to the small and marginal farmers during 1983-84. State-wise disribution of minikits of oilseeds and pulses along with fertilisers is indicated in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MINIKITS OF OILSEEDS AND PULSES ALONG-WITH FERTILISERS UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DURING 1983-84.

(No. of Minikits)

Sl. No.	States	Oilseeds	Pulses	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62,566	33,657	96,223
2.	Assam	58,690	96,400	1,55,090
3.	Bihar	85,724	8,782	94,506
4.	Gujarat	35,025	37,394	72,419
5,	Haryana	24,255	38,140	62,395
6.	Himachal Pradesh	525	6,375	6,900
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reports awaited.		
8.	Karnataka	68,783	16,468	85,251
9.	Kerala	Awaited.	50,000	50,000

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51,123*	28,020*	79,143*
11.	Maharashtra	4,08,500	2,11,321	6,19,821
12.	Manipur	16,000	23,000	39,000
13-	Meghalaya	Reports awaited.		
14.	Nagaland	Reports awaited.		
15.	Orissa	13,364	39,984	53,348
16.	Punjab	Reports awaited.		
17.	Rajasthan	Reports awaited.		
18.	Sikkim	800	400	1,200
19.	Tamil Nadu	55,421	26,279	81,700
20.	Tripura	1,527*	9,476	11,003
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2,54,331	3,04,628	5,58,959
22.	West Bengal	1,77,947	2,71,145	4,49,092
23.	UTs	2,668	3,740	6,408
	All India	13,17,249	12,05,209	25,22,458

*For Kharif season only.

Release of new varieties of rice

9397. KUMARI PUSHA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have released some new verieties of rice in 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the names of these new varieties of rice ;

(c) the names of the States for which those new varieties of rice have been recommended ; and

(d) the details of the ripening duration of these new varieties of rice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The details about the varieties released during 1983-84 is given below :-

	Variety	Duration (Days)	Area of Cultivation
1.	Vikas	115-120 (Kh) 125-130 (Rabi)	Chitoor and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh ; Thana district of Maharashtra and Rayalseema area.
2.	Sattari	70-75 days	Rainfed upland areas of Orissa, West Bengal and parts of Madhya Pradesh.
3.	Savitri	150-155 days	Cuttack district of Orissa and Tanjavur district of Tamil Nadu.

Production of marine fish

9398. KUMARI PUSHA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the quantum of marine fish produced from different coastal States in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Estimates of marine fish production in the financial year 1983-84, which has ended on 31st March, 1984 have not been received from all States as yet. However, estimates of marine fish produced in the Calendar Year 1983 have been tentatively finalised, the details of which are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

ESTIMATES OF MARINE FISH PRODUCTION IN INDIA DURING 1983-84

S. No.	State/U.T. etc.	Marine Fish Production (in tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,39,714
2.	Gujarat	1,83,000
3.	Karanataka	1,11,409
4.	Kerala	3,85,280
5.	Maharashtra	3,32,734
6.	Orissa	30,900
7.	Tamil Nadu	2,44,360
8.	West Bengal	23,097
9.	Andamans and Nicobar Islands	3,868
10.	Goa, Daman and Diu	40,965
11.	Lakshadweep	4,300
12.	Pondicherry	15,448
	Chartered Deep Sea Vessels	16,694
	GRAND TOTAL	15,31,769

Declaration of Consumer Year

9399. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged to declare 1985 as the year of the consumers and if so, is there any proposal before the Government in that regard ;

(b) whether some of the manufacturers refuse to sell their products to others on the same terms and conditions as are sold to their appointed stockists/distributors and avoid competition vis-a-vis consumer exploitation ;

(c) if so, is there any proposal to amend the MRTP Act to incorporate the necessary provisions to curb unfair trade practice ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act already contains provisions for regulating restrictive trade practice in the nature of refusal to sell. The MRTP commission can and does take suitable action against refusal to sell either on its own motion or on the basis of complaint received by it.

Criteria Adopted for New Rice Mills

9400. SHRI V.S. VIJYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for sanctioning new rice mills in any particular area ;

(b) whether new mills are sanctioned even when the existing mills have the capacity to meet the milling requirements of that particular area ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will reconsider this policy and allow new mills to be set up only when the existing mills cannot cope with the demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND IN

THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) As per the provisions of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 and the Rules made thereunder, before granting a permit for setting up a new rice mill or for recommencement of milling operation in a defunct rice mill, the permit granting authority is required to cause a full and complete investigation with due regard to the number of rice-mills, availability of paddy, power and water supply in the locality, the category of rice mill proposed to be set up and whether its functioning would cause substantial un-employment. The investigation should be made with a view to ascertaining whether the grant of permit is necessary for ensuring an adequate supply of rice and whether the proposed mill will help in avoiding wastages and improved quality of rice and other bye-products through the adoption of modern techniques. The effect of operation of new rice mill in the local economy, the pattern of trade and commerce in the locality, the reason for stoppage of operation in the case of a defunct rice mill and the necessity for an addition to the existing rice productive capacity in the locality are also to be investigated.

(b) and (c) The power to grant permits for setting up of new rice mills or recommencing milling operation in a defunct rice mill is exercised by the concerned State Governments in accordance with the provisions of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

Exemption to Contractors from Security Money Deposits by C.P.W.D.

9401. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether class I to class III contractors have been exempted from security money deposits by the C.P.W.D. and if so, the reasons as to why class IV and V contractors have not been given this exemption ;

(b) whether Government allow exemption to the small entrepreneurs on priority basis in every field and is there any difficulty in giving such exemption in the matter of security money deposits to the class IV and V contractors who are economically weak as is being given to the class I to class III contractors ; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider giving the above exemption to the class IV and class V contractors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Exemption from payments of security deposit is not granted by CPWD to any category or class of contractor.

(b) Does not arise.

(e) Not applicable in view of answer given in reply to part (a) of the question.

Financial Assistance to Asansol Municipality To Mitigate Water Shortage

9402. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposol has been made by the Union Government to Government of West Bengal about extending to Asansol Municipality financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10 crores for mitigating the cute water shortage in that industrial area ;

(b) if so, whether the financial assistance offered was conditional or outright grant ; and

(c) what has been the outcome of the proposal for financial help ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Plots to SCs in Karol Bagh

9403. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of SCs residing in Karol Bagh, New Delhi have been representing for allotment of plots as per Government scheme since 8 March, 1979 ;

(b) whether they have been requesting for allotment of plots on concessional rates ;

(c) whether Government have decided to allot the plots to these people ; and

(d) if so, how long it will take to make actual allotment to these SCs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORK AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The DDA have reported that they have no knowledge whether the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes residing in Karol Bagh approached for allotment of plots on 8.3.79 under any Govt. schemes. However, an association of Scheduled Castes residing in Rehgarpura, Karol Bagh made a representation to DDA for allotment of plots in Rehgarpura on concessional rates.

(c) Not yet.

(d) The actual allotment will be made as and when a decision is taken in this regard.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण किसानों से भूमि का अधिग्रहण और उच्च दरों पर इसकी बिक्री किया जाना

9404. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा अन्य एजेन्सियां किसानों और गरीब लोगों की जमीनों का अत्याधिक सस्ती दरों पर अधिग्रहण करती है और प्लाट काटकर वे उस जमीन को 85 गुणा अधिक मूल्यों पर बेच देती है तथा इस प्रकार वे भूमि विकास की व्यवस्था करने के बाद भी भारी मुनाफा कमाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मुनाफा कमाने की प्रवृत्ति को नियन्त्रित कर लेने के समय तक मूल्य वृद्धि की रोकथाम करना सम्भव है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार शहरी क्षेत्रों में किसानों को उनकी भूमि के अधिग्रहण के उचित मुआवजे के भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ मार्ग-दर्शी निर्देश तैयार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो ये मार्गदर्शी निर्देश कब तक तैयार हो जाएंगे ?

खेल विभाग में, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन (क) और (ख) 1961 में आरम्भ की गई दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि का अर्जन, विकास एवम् विक्रय योजना के तहत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण-(विकासित नजूल भूमि का विक्रय) नियम, 1981 के अनुसार, दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली में भूमि अर्जित करता है और उसके विकास एवम् विक्रय के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सौंप देता है । इस नियम में नीलामी (निविदा) पूर्व निर्धारित दरों के भुगतान द्वारा विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए भूमि के विक्रय की व्यवस्था है । इस समग्र योजना में निहित प्रयोजन दिल्ली का सुनियोजित विकास करना है और भूमि की कीमतों में नियन्त्रण करना है । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण समग्र रूप से योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कोई लाभ नहीं कमाता है ।

(ग) भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत, अर्जित भूमि के मुआवजे का मूल्यांकन अधिनियम की धारा 4 के तहत अधिसूचना की तारीख को उस क्षेत्र में या उसके आस-पास प्रचलित दर के आधार पर आंका जाता है । निश्चित तिथि को निष्पादित विक्रय विलेख और विभिन्न एवार्डों और समय-समय पर की गई न्यायिक घोषणाओं जो मुआवजे की राशि के निर्धारण से सम्बन्धित हैं, को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन दरों को निर्धारित किया जाता है ।

Staffing Position of Liaison Cells for SC/ST

9405. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10732 on 9 May 1983 regarding implementation of Government directions regarding reservation for SC/ST and state :

(a) whether the staffing position of Liaison Cells for SC/ST opened in District, Regional and Zonal Offices of FCI has since been made available ;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the particulars of liaison Officers and staff strength ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Liaison Cells in various field offices of Food Corporation of India are functioning and the concerned offices attend to disposal of grievances and representations submitted by the employees belonging to SC/ST communities. The Head Office of the FCI has already issued directions to the Zonal/Regional Offices to ensure compliance with the prescribed instructions even at district levels.

(b) and (c) Necessary staff assistance is provided to the Liaison Cells in each office depending on the work load. The particulars of Liaison officers and staff strength functioning in various offices are not readily available.

Filling of Backlog of Posts of SC/ST Employees in F.C.I.

9406. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7769 on 18 April, 1984 regarding implementation of 20-Point Programme to benefit SC/ST employees in FCI and state :

(a) the total number of posts filled against backlog, category-wise, post-wise and region-wise ;

(b) the quantum of backlog remains unfilled in each region, category-wise and post-wise ; and

(c) when this backlog will be filled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) During the year 1983 the total number of posts reserved for SC/ST candidates and the actual number of SC/ST candidates appointed against these posts were as under :--

Category	Posts Reserved		No. of SC/ST Appointed	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Category-I	2	1	1	1
Category-II	-	-	3	-
Category-III	72	48	93	29
Category-IV	20	5	44	5
Total :	94	54	141	35

Full details regarding the backlog post-wise, region-wise etc. are not readily available.

(c) It has not always been possible to appoint SC/ST candidates against the reserved posts for reasons such as non-availability of suitable candidates etc. However, efforts are being made to fill up the backlog of posts as far as possible and within the framework of the prescribed instructions from time to time.

SC/ST Employees for Training Abroad

9407. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ. No. 7769 on 18th April 1983 regarding implementation of 20-Point Programme to benefit SC/ST employees in FCI and state :

(a) the number of SC/ST Category-I and Category-II Officers sent for training under the schemes during last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the total number of category-I and Category-II Officers sent for training in the various Institutions within the country and abroad during the last three years and the number of SC/ST officers among them ; and

(c) total number of scholarships awarded with amount thereof in each case to SC/ST candidates under 20-Point Programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The scheme prepared under the New 20 Point Programme for training of SC/ST candidates offered by the employment exchanges to upgrade their skills and bring them upto the required standard in the Food Corporation of India does not pertain to training of Category I and II officers.

(b) The total number of Category I and II officers of Food Corporation of India sent on training within the country and abroad during the last three years and the number of SC/ST officers among them is given below :—

Year	Training within the country		Training abroad	
	Total No.	SC/ST	Total No.	SC/ST
1981-82	46	3	1	Nil
1982-83	63	4	Nil	Nil
1983-84	40	6	4	Nil

(c) Three SC/ST candidates have been selected for the award of FCI scholarship of amounts not exceeding Rs. 300/-per month per candidate. The actual amount of the scholarship will be fixed in consultation with the Institutions concerned.

Allotment of Government Quarters to the Wards of Retired/Retiring Government Employees

9408. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a recent case, Delhi High Court has decided in favour of ad hoc allotment of Government accommodation to the wards of a retired Government employee having a separate pool of accommodation ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have received various representations from such retired/retiring Government employees and their wards for ad hoc allotment of Government accommodation to the retired/retiring employees to their wards having pool other than general pool accommodation ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to re-consider such cases in the light of High Court Judgement ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Works and Housing is not aware of the decision of the Delhi High Court.

(c) Some representations have been received.

(d) and (e) In view of answer given to parts (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Dryland Farming Research Centre in Orissa

9409. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dryland farming research centres set up in the country so far ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up atleast one dryland farming research centre in each State ; and

(c) if so, when such a research centre is proposed to be set up in Orissa exclusively for conducting research works on dryland farming ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned in October, 1970 as an All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture. The Project is in operation at 23 centres (list enclosed). The Coordinating Unit is located at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

(b) In the 7th Five Year Plan the project at (a) is being proposed to be suitably strengthened to cater to the research needs of the important uncovered areas.

(c) In Orissa State one centre under Dryland Project is already sanctioned and it is located at Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneshwar. The Centre is in operation since 1970.

STATEMENT

LIST OF ICAR RESEARCH CENTRES OF DRYLAND PROJECTS :

Coordinating Unit/States	Location of Centres
A. Coordinating Unit	Hyderabad
B. CENTRES-23 :	
1. Andhra Pradesh	(1) Hayat Nagar (Hyderabad)
	(2) Anantapur
2. Bihar	(3) Ranchi
3. Gujarat	(4) Dantiwada
	(5) Rajkot
4. Haryana	(6) Hissar
5. J & K	(7) Rakhadhiansar
6. Madhya Pradesh	(8) Indore
	(9) Rewa
7. Maharashtra	(10) Akola
	(11) Sholapur
8. Karnataka	(12) Hebbal
	(13) Bellary
	(14) Bijapur
9. Punjab	(15) Hoshiarpur
10. Rajasthan	(16) Jodhpur
	(17) Udaipur
11. Tamil Nadu	(18) Kovilpatti
12. Uttar Pradesh	(19) Jhansi
	(20) Varanasi
	(21) Agra
	(22) Dehradun
13. Orissa	(23) Bhubaneswar

Identification of Guidelines and Works for NREP

9410. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines and the types of works identified for NREP for execution by the States and intimated to them from time to time, in detail ;

(b) the types of works undertaken by Government of Orissa and expenditure incurred on the execution of the programme during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(c) total amount released as Central share including the year 1984-85 and procedure adopted by that State to match the State share ;

(d) whether separate programmes have been prepared for Tribal sub-plan areas of that State and quantified the funds by that State and his Ministry during these Annual Plans ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Statement I indicating the salient features of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) guidelines together with modifications made from time to time is enclosed. Statement II indicating the types of works permitted to be taken up under the programme is also enclosed.

(b) The types of works executed in Orissa under the programme are social forestry works, Plantation of trees, development of houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, minor irrigation works, soil conservation and land reclamation works, construction of drinking water wells, construction of rural roads, school buildings/ Panchayat Ghars and other misc. similar works. The expenditure incurred on the implementation of the programme in the State during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 is as under :—

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	1891.89
1981-82	1448.85
1982-83	1283.62
1983-84	1160.59 (upto February, 1984)

(c) Funds released under the programme to Orissa during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 are as under :—

Year	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	2689.00
1981-82	820.00
1982 83	865.00
1983-84	527.41
TOTAL :	4901.41

For the year 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 1036.00 lakhs has been allocated as central assistance under NREP to Orissa. The same has, however, not been released so far. Procedure adopted for release of the amount of central assistance is simple. The State Government is required to make provision for the matching share in their budget and release the same to DRDAs alongwith the central assistance on the basis of the prescribed formula.

(d) and (e) NREP guidelines provide that the resources under the programme are to be distributed to different districts on the basis of a fixed formula under which 75% weightage is given to the number of agricultural workers/marginal farmers and 25% weightage to the incidence of poverty. In case data on incidence of poverty is not available districtwise, 25% weightage is given to the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in each district. 10% of the resources given under NREP are earmarked for works exclusively benefiting the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. These earmarked funds are not permitted to be diverted to other works.

STATEMENT-I

STATEMENT INDICATING THE SALIENT FEATURES OF NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME ALONGWITH MODIFICATIONS MADE FROM TIME TO TIME

1. Implementation of the programme is through the State Govt./Union Territory Administration. At the district level, the programme was earlier implemented directly by the district administration. Planning, coordination, review, monitoring and implementation etc. of the programme have now been made the responsibility of the District Rural Development Agencies alongwith other Rural Development programmes.

2. Shelf of Projects are to be prepared for each district/block on the basis of felt need of rural community and after involving the village people in identification of the works to be taken up under the programme. Annual action plan for each district/block are also to be prepared on the basis of the works included in the shelf of projects in the beginning of each year.

3. The execution of works under the programme has to the through Panchayati Raj Institutions as far as possible.

4. Allocation of resources to the States/U. Ts. is made on the basis of a criteria under which 75% of weightage is to be given to number of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and 25% weightage to incidence of poverty. Districtwise allocations are to be made by the States/U. Ts. on similar basis. It has been provided that in case data on poverty is not available districtwise, weightage is to be given to the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in each district.

5. Initially 2 Kgs. of foodgrains were required to be provided to workers as part of wages. Subsequently, it was decided to supply only 1 Kg. of foodgrains to workers as part of their wages. Distribution of coarse grains like Jowar, Bajra, Ragi etc. which are popular among the rural people in some States is also permitted provided the States Govts./U. Ts. can procure the same locally. It has also been decided to distribute foodgrains under the programme at subsidized rates to be fixed by Government of India. At present the rates per kg. are Rs. 1.50 for wheat, Rs. 1.85 for common rice, Rs. 1.95 for fine variety of rice and Rs. 2.10 for superfine rice.

6. 10% of the resources are earmarked for utilisation on social forestry works and another 10% are earmarked for works of direct benefit to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Diversion of these earmarked funds to other items of works is not permissible.

7. When the programme was started there was no specific provison for material component for works taken up under the programme, though the State Governments could spend on material out of their own resources. Subsequently, the ratio of material component in respect of individual work was fixed at 40:60, but overall limit of material component was not to exceed 33% in any district. The ratio of 40 : 60 was then made applicable in respect of individual works as well as for the District/ State as a whole. Subsequently, the ratio of 40 : 60 was fixed for the district as a whole and not in respect of individual works. At present upto 50% of the allocation for the district as a whole is permitted to be spent on material component.

8. For planning, review and monitoring of the programme at the State level, a State Level Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister or Minister in charge of Rural Development was to be constituted. Similarly, at the district level, a district level steering committee headed by the District Magistrate was to be set up for this puypose. Presently, the planning, review and monitoring has been entrusted to the State Level Coordination Committee at the State level and to the DRDAs at the district level.

9. State Governments were to provide adequate personnel at the block and higher levels for effective implementation of the programme. They are now permitted to utilise upto 5% of the funds allocated under the programme for strengthening of staff.

10. Contractors or middlemen are not permitted to be entrusted with the execution of works under the programme.

11. Voluntary Organisations of repute can be entrusted with execution of works under the programme.

STATEMENT-II

The list of types of works that can be taken up under the programme are as under :—

(i) social forestry works on government and community lands belonging to panchayats etc., roadside plantation, plantation along canal banks and on waste lands on sides of railway lines etc. involving plannting of fuel, fodder and fruit trees, distribution/sales of saplings for plantations on private lands, providing the sale proceeds are credited to respective DRDAs and the same are ploughed back for NREP works ;

(ii) the works directly benefiting the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes such as land development, construction of houses for them and drinking water wells etc. ;

(iii) creation of water bearing structures namely construction of village tanks, deepening and rejuvenation of existing tanks, for providing water for human use or for cattle or for developing irrigation or fisheries etc.and construction of check dams, nala bunding, gully plugging, percolation dams etc. ;

(iv) minor irrigation works including those relating to construction of community irrigation wells and flood protection drainage and anti-water logging works, construction of intermediate and main drains and field channels ete. ;

(v) soil conservation and land reclamation ;

(vi) provision of drinking water wells and other water sources, cattle ponds etc. and water sources for wild animals in the forest areas ;

(vii) rural roads subject to prescribed standards and specifications and also subject to the condition that hard surfacing cross drainage, culverts etc. are provided to them ;

(viii) construction of schools, dispensaries, veterinary centres, extension

centres, balwadi buildings, panchayat ghars, community centres, creches, buildings for housing rural banks, pinjrapoles, gaushalas, community poultry and piggery houses, bathing and washing platforms, community biogas plants, stores for keeping seeds, insecticides, fertilisers, etc.

(ix) works for land shaping, drainage and field channels etc. which are undertaken on project basis to improve the productivity of an area taken, a system of land management (both in water shelds as well as in command areas). In case of these works only those blocks/compact areas of land are permitted to be taken up under NREP in which most of the private land is owned by small and marginal farmers.

The list is only illustrative. Works which are need based and lead to strengthening of rural infrastructure can be taken up under this programme.

Planning of operation Flood-II

9411. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Operation Flood-II was planned keeping in view the infrastructure created under Operation Flood-I and learning from its mistakes specially in respect of readiness and preparedness of various States ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Operation Flood-II has created similar or worse intra-State imbalances than Operation Flood-I as revealed by poor release of funds to several States and non-starting or poor starting of Operation Flood II so far in several States ;

(c) whether Government propose to ask Jha Committee to look into various imbalances ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that most of the States do not have the insfratructure ; if so, the reasons why Operation Flood II was started in a hurry three years before Operation Flood-I ended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to delay in completion of prerequisite formalities under Operation Flood II, the planning process was not initiated simultaneously in all the States. In order to implement the project to achieve the targets under Operation Flood II, the Steering Committee at its meeting held on 3.6.1983 had decided to extend the Operation Flood II Project upto 1989-90. However, the approval of the competent authority is yet to be accorded.

(c) Jha Committee will work as per the terms of reference.

(d) While there are infrastructure in some of the States, it is being suitably built up and strengthened in others.

Operation Flood II proposal for import S.M.P. & B.O.

9412. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Operation Flood-II proposal of June, 1977 imports of Skim Milk Powder and Butter Oil were to be done for first six years (upto 1984) and if so, whether this objective has been achieved and if not, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that during Operation Flood-II period use of milk products was to be limited to 10 per cent of total liquid milk and if so, whether this has been adhered to and if not, the year-wise percentage of milk products used ;

(c) whether imports were to end first by 1975 under Operation Flood-I and later under Operation Flood-II and whether imports are now a "non-issue" as declared by Governor, Reserve Bank of India ; and

(d) whether Government have worked out plans for imports (gifts & commercial) for the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The quantities of gift commodities indicated in the project Document on Operation Flood II were tentative. The gift supplies of skim milk powder, butter oil and butter are being

received from the European Economic Community (EEC) for implementation of Operation Flood II Project on a regulated basis, in terms of the agreement between Government of India and E.E.C.

(b) Since the quantities of gift commodities indicated in the Project Document are not in keeping with the quantities subsequently obligated and being supplied by the European Economic Community, the question of limiting the usage of milk products to 10% of the total milk does not arise. The percentage of recombined milk to average throughput per day in the dairies at Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as under : —

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Bombay	15%	17%	Nil
Madras	33%	43%	Nil
Calcutta	71%	82%	75%
Delhi	47%	70%	57%

(c) The funds generated through sale of gift commodities received from E.E.C. are being utilised as resources for implementation of Operation Flood II Project.

(d) No plans have been worked out for import of commodities during the Seventh Plan Period. However, there are indications from E.E.C. that India is likely to receive additional quantities of commodities under food aid agreement for Operation Flood II from 1984 to 1986.

Identification of problem villages in Tribal areas

9413. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States have identified problem villages in tribal areas of their respective States and informed his Ministry for assistance ;

(b) if so, the total number of the villages so far provided drinking water facility and yet to be provided, State-wise ;

(c) whether his Ministry have earmarked funds for problem villages in tribal sub-plan areas and provided funds to the States during Sixth Plan period ;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) the measures taken by his Ministry to pursue the States to tackle the problem villages with particular reference to tribal areas, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) At the instance of the Centre, the States/U. Ts. have identified 2,30,784 villages as problem villages including villages in tribal areas as on 1.4.1980, according to the criteria prescribed by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

(b) The State-wise details of the number of problem villages as on 1.4.80, the number of villages covered with at least one source of safe drinking water upto December, 1983 and the villages remaining to be covered are given in the attached statement.

(c) Water supply is a State subject and schemes for providing drinking water in rural areas are formulated and implemented by the States under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State sector. This Ministry supplements the resources of the States by providing grants-in-aid under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. During the period 1980-81 to 1983-84, Rs. 541.44 crores were made available to the States/U. Ts. under this scheme In addition, an amount of Rs. 66.11 crores. was released to the States/U. Ts. during 1983-84 under the new Central Incentive Scheme based on performance. The grants released by this Ministry are not specifically earmarked for tribal areas under both these schemes but are sanctioned against schemes for covering the identified problem villages including villages falling in tribal areas.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of the answers to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the question.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State/U. T.	Problem villages as on 1.4.1980	Problem villages covered upto December, 1983	Balance villages remaining to be covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	5900	2306
2.	Assam	15743	5461	10282
3.	Bihar	15194	10095	5099
4.	Gujarat	5318	2443	2875
5.	Haryana	3440	1169	2271
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	4117	3698
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4698	1138	3560
8.	Karnataka*	15456	13748	1708
9.	Kerala	1158	3398	760
10.	Madhya Pradesh*	24944	22191	2753
11.	Maharashtra*	12935	8554	4381
12.	Manipur	1212	527	685
13.	Meghalaya	2927	361	2566
14.	Nagaland	649	294	355
15.	Orissa	23616	13283	10333
16.	Punjab	1767	311	1456
17.	Rajasthan	19803	12249	7554
18.	Sikkim	296	158	138
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	5364	1285
20.	Tripura*	2800	1714	1086
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505	13607	14898
22.	West Bengal*	25243	7582	17661
23.	A & N Islands	173	92	81
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	930	810
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99	89	10
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	66	44	22
20.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	57	157
31.	Pondicherry	118	88	30
	Total :	230784	131964	98820

* Figures for these States include partially covered villages and figures for the quarter ending December, 1983 are provisional.

Shifting of public sector undertakings offices from Delhi

9414. SHRI N. SELVARAJU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state that in view of decentralising Government offices from Delhi, which public sector undertakings offices are to be shifted to various parts of the country and which of these offices are proposed to be shifted to Tamil Nadu ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : The question of shifting some offices of public sector undertakings located in Delhi to places outside Delhi including some places in Tamil Nadu is under consideration of the Government.

Ecological damage to marine resources

9415. SHRI DAULATSINJHI JADEJA :

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the possible ecological damage to our marine resources by the type of small meshed nets being used by foreign charter fishing trawlers within our Exclusive Economic Zone ;

(b) the steps Government have taken to control and inspect the type of nets being used by such foreign charter fishing boats using our waters ; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to monitor this potential source of damaging our marine ecology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Some foreign chartered fishing vessels were reported to have used small mesh size nets.

(b) and (c) Even though the foreign chartered vessels are allowed to operate only beyond the territorial waters under the permission issued by the Government, specificially indicating the vessel and the type of gear, viz. trawling, longlinig etc., Government have taken serious note of the use of small mesh size nets. The matter was also brought to the notice of the Fishery Industry. The type of gear used by the foreign fishing vessels is constantly monitored by the Designated Officers stationed at each base of operation.

12.00 Hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : I am raising a very important procedural point which will help you in the future. Kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already seen your letter and I have replied to it. That does not form part of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a point of order. When I raise a point of order...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : ...at least I should be allowed to formulate the point of order. The question is very simple. On the 25th I have given a privilege notice...

MR. SPEAKER : No question. I did not allow it. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have over-ruled it, because it does not form part of it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. It was not under consideration.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. I have told you the same thing. No question.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any argument. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have already ruled over it. Nothing could be reopened on that.

(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of Prime Minister or anybody, I have not allowed it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have ruled it out. Nothing should be recorded. I am not going to allow it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Do not take me for a ride. I know it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : The point I am going to raise concerns Prof. Dandavate as well as other members of the House. Two senior members and senior leaders of this country, belonging to the party of Prof. Dandavate, Shri S.M. Joshi...

MR. SPEAKER : What have I to do with them ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : They have visited Amritsar Golden Temple. Dr. Swami had also earlier visited it.

MR. SPEAKER ; What have I to do with it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : They have come out with a statement, which is highly misleading. They have gone out of the way to give a certificate to the extremist elements, saying that they were...(*Interruptions*)

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : जनता पार्टी को अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : पहले कांग्रेस आई को अपनी पोजीशन साफ करनी चाहिए । .....(**व्यवधान**)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नईदिल्ली) : यह बयान बाहर दिए गए थे । जवाब-तलब करना हो तो बाहर करें । .....(**व्यवधन**)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. आप अकेले स्टेटमेंट दीजिए या इकट्ठे रहकर बाहर स्टेटमेंट दीजिए ।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : They are not members of my House. So, I do not want to say anything.

श्री जैनुल बशर : यह बाहर का मामला नहीं है । जनता पार्टी को अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करनी पड़ेगी । .....(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां का मामला नहीं हैं । .....(**व्यवधान**

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything about it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with anyone who is not a member of this House. No, not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow it. If any man is making a statement, how can I allow it here ?

(*Interruptions*)**

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reviews on the Working of and Annual Reports of Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Cuttack for 1979-89, Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Simla for 1982-83 and two Statements for Delay in Laying these Papers etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of

**Not recorded.

the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8257/84].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Simla, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Reports of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Simla, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Too statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8258/84].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser. Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at at (3) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8259/84].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8260/84].

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8261/84].

Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Brahmaputra Board, Gauhati for 1982-83 and Statement for Delay in Laying the Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Brahmaputra Board, Gauhati, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Brahmaputra Board, Gauhati, for the year 1982-83 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8262/84].

Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games, New Delhi for 1982-83 and Statement for Delay in Laying these Papers

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Special Organising Committee for IX Asian Games, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8263/84].

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी हिसार : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने आतंकवादियों और पृथकवादी लोगों के बारे में कालिंग अटेंशन मंजूर किया है, उसको 193 के अंदर लाना है क्योंकि सभी लोग बोलना चाहते हैं। ···(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा काम नहीं है, हाऊस का काम है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हजीपुर) : लोक सभा का एक भी टेलीफोन काम नहीं कर रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिखकर देंगे तभी तो करूंगा।

I will consider it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) : आनन्द पर्वत मिलिट्री डिपो दिल्ली से उग्रवादियों को हथियार सप्लाई किए जा रहे हैं। ·····(**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : You give me some notice. I will consider it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : कालिंग अटेंशन और एडजार्नमेंन मोशन दिया है। ····· (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : No adjournment motion ; not allowed. There is no question of any adjournment motion.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : हम आपसे अनुरोध कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे यह कह रहा हूं कि आप कोई और नोटिस दे दीजिये, मैं पता करवा लूंगा, फिर देख लेंगे।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने नोटिस दिया है।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, last week you were pleased to convene an all-party meeting in your Chamber to discuss the Sri Lanka matter again.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me and discuss it again. We have left it to you. Whatever you decide, we will accept.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, this you have to decide. There is no question of myself coming.

MR. SPEAKER : We have left it to you.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, Shri Buta Singh is also here.

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you to come and decide that thing. That is still open and that will be done according to what you decide.

MR. K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, fix a date.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Business Advisory Committee. You can send your man there.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में सारे राजकीय नलकूपों के कनैक्शन काट दिये गये हैं·····

अध्यक्ष महोदय : It is not relevant.

मेरा काम नहीं है । Not allowed.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State subject. Why are you introducing unnecessarily ?

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, there is a general deterioration in telephone services, including in the Lok Sabha Secretariat. No telephone is working.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something in writing. I cannot do like this.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We have given a notice on that and it is an important subject.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सप्ताह राज्य-सभा और लोक सभा में हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया था कि पंजाब की घटनाओं के पीछे विदेशी ताकतों और शक्तियों का हाथ है ।

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मतलब है आपका ? इसमें आपका प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर क्या है ?

प्रताप भानु शर्मा : मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूं कि 28 तारीख के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में जनता पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय नेता श्री गोरे और श्री जोशी का बयान आया है । उसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is nothing.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : इस मसले में जनता पार्टी की नीति क्या है, यह स्पष्ट करें । यहां श्री मधु दंडवते, जनता पार्टी के नेता बैठे हैं, मौजूद हैं, वह स्पष्ट करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : How can I. I cannot. Not allowed.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : (व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाई यह बाहर का मामला है, अन्दर का मामला कैसे हो गया ? जनता पार्टी के बाद 10 पार्टियां और भी हैं, मैं किसी का ठेका नहीं ले सकता ।

(व्यवधान)**

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Minutes of First to Thirty Eighth and Forty-Third to Forty-Seventh Sittings

SHRI A.C. DAS (Jajpur) : I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the First to Thirty-eighth and Forty-third to Forty-seventh sittings of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Fifty-Second, Fifty-Third, Fifty-Fifth and Fifty-Sixth Reports

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jajpur) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

(i) Fifty-second Report on the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)—Benefits provided to Sheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Cooperative Sector.

(ii) Fifty-third Report on the Ministry of Energy (Department of Petroleum)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division and Refineries and Pipelines Divisions).

**Not recorded.

(iii) Fifty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—(Banking Division)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Bank of India and credit facilities provided by the Bank for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) Fifty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Commerce (Department of Textiles) Reservation for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Textile Corporation Ltd. with special reference to National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) Limited.

12.11 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Ninety-Sixth, Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Fourth to Two Hundred and Sixth, Two Hundred and Tenth to Two Hundred Seventeenth Reports

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(1) Hundred and Ninety-sixth Report on Paragraphs 28 and 33 of the Report of C &AG of India for the year 1981-82, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) relating to Delay in the installation of continuous channel testing bays (CCTB) and their unsatisfactory performance, irregular purchase of telephones inventory control and research, development and Production.

(2) Two Hundred and first Report on Paragraph 1.20 (i) of the Report of the C & AG of India for the Year 1981-82, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes, relating to Customs Receipts—irregular refund of duty due to incorrect grant of exemption.

(3) Two hundred and fourth Report in Paragraph 2, 11 (ii) of the Report of the C&AG of India for the year 1981-82 Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes, relating to mistakes in the Allowance of contributions to Provident Funds.

(4) Two hundred and fifth Report on Paragraphs 39 and 42 of the Report of C&AG of India for the year 1981-82 Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) relating to construction of staff quarters at Pankha Road, New Delhi and construction of staff quarters at Salt Lake, Calcutta.

(5) Two hundred and sixth Report on Paragraph 2.20 (ii) of the Report of the C&AG of India for the year 1981-82, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II direct Taxes relating to Incorrect deduction in respect of inter-corporate dividends.

(6) Two hundred and Tenth Report on Paragraph 2 of the Advance Report of C&AG of India for the year 1981-82 Union Government (Railways) relating to performance of container service.

(7) Two Hundred and Eleventh Report on Paragraph 1.18 of the Report of the C&AG of India for the year 1981-82 Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes relating to Acquisition of Immovable properties.

(8) Two hundred and Twelfth Report on paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Advance Report of the C&AG of India for the year 1981-82, Union Government (Railways) relating to Central Railway—Construction of broad gauge line between Diva and Bassein road stations and Northern Eastern Railway—Guage conversion from Samstipur to Darbhanga.

(9) Two Hundred and Thirteenth Report on action on 149th Report relating to Customs Receipts—Duty exemptions allowed overlooking condition of end-wise.

(10) Two Hundred and Fourteenth Report on Paragraphs 8 and 12 of the Report of C&AG of India for the year 1981-82, Union Government (Defence Services) relating to shortfall in the production of an equipment and inventories and works in progress in ordnance factories.

(11) Two hundred and Fifteenth Report on paragraph 6 of the Report of C&AG of India for the year 1981-82, Union Government (Defence Services) relating to Import of a Trainer Aircraft.

(12) Two hundred and Sixteenth Report on paragraphs 1.21 and 1.22 (i) and (ii) of the Report of the C&AG of India for the year 1981-82, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts—Volume I —Indirect Taxes, relating to Drawback payments.

(13) Two Hundred and Seventeenth Report on Paragraph 1-05 of the Report of the C&AG of India for the year 1981-82 Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes relating to Cost of Collection.

12.12 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Seventy Sixth and Eighty Fourth Reports and Minutes of Sittings

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee :—

(i) Seventy-sixth Report on Ministry of Commerce—Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(ii) Eighty-fourth Report on Ministry of Finance Banking and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(iii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to Procedural and General Matters.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Eighty-Eighth, Ninety-First, Ninety Fifth, Ninety-Sixth and Ninety Seventh Report and Minutes of Sittings

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

(i) Eighty-eighth Report on National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. and Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(ii) Ninety-first Report on Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(iii) Ninety-fifth Report on Central Warehousing Corporation and Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(iv) Ninety-sixth Report on Rehabilitation of Industries Corporation Ltd. and Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(v) Ninety-seventh Report on Productivity in Public Undertakings and Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(vi) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with what you say. Because the Hon. Members are raising very important points and although the leaderships involved in this particular statement are those who are not Members either of this House or that House, yet definitely I agree with Vajpayeeji that these are matters which political parties should settle outside the House. But, Sir, in the recent past leaders of a particular party, specially the Janata party leaders, are functioning in a very hetrogenious manner.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot discuss any party matters here. No party matters.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Let me complete my sentence. Sir I have not conceded it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Sir, If you allow the Parliamentary Affairs Minister in this regard, then you have to allow us also.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, some of the Members of the Janata Party inside the House ..

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : If you allow the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to discuss the matters of the Janata Party, I will have to discuss the internal matters of the Congress (I).

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I must complete. Some of the leaders of the Janata Party who are Members of this House-.....

MR. SPEAKER : You can reply to them. Please understand my position also

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : They owe some kind of explanation to this House.

MR. SPEAKER : Before you say anything, Mr. Buta Singh, you must understand my position. If I allow anything about these matters, then I will have to allow....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : No, Sir. I will say only one thing. The hon. Members of this House....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. I do not want to open this subject.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow that kind of discussion.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I will not allow.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, the parties represented in this House and their respective leaders in this House owe their explanation to this House also....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be a debate. I will not allow it.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Some of the hon. Members belonging to this Party visited foreign countries and some of the Members went to the Golden Temple....

MR. SPEAKER : They might have done, but you cannot discuss it here.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : They should come here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to say this. It is not like that.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए। सभी के लिए मेरा माप-दण्ड एक ही है। मैंने प्रोफेसर साहब से भी उस दिन कहा था कि अगर बाहर कोई कुछ कहता है तो आप बाहर उसको जवाब दीजिए। कोई ऐसा आदमी जो इस हाऊस का मेम्बर भी नहीं है वह कोई ऐसी बात कहता है जो आपको अनुचित लगती है तो आप अपना रोष बाहर जाहिर कीजिए। मैं तो नियमों के अनुसार ही चलूंगा।

No, I cannot.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : When I am standing, please sit down. Please forgive me. I will abide by what the rules say. मैंने एक दफा किसी के लिए नियम तोड़ दिया तो फलड गेट्स ओपेन हो जायेंगे।

Then I will not be able to say anything.

**Not recorded.

आप बहस करवाईए लेकिन किसी तरीके से । कोई स्टेटमेन्ट हो तो उस पर आप बहस कर लीजिए लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं होगा । आप बैठकर सलाह कर लीजिए । लेकिन इस तरह से आप सारे लोग बोलते हैं, बुरी बात है । आप अपनी बात को ठीक ढंग से नहीं कह सकते हैं ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a special discussion. Look here, don't try to override me. I have got everything, you have got to understand, I have got all the papers on the subject ; accordingly, what the precedents say I have done, it not otherwise. This is not a fresh subject.

Now, Mr. Chandrapal Shailani. Absent. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey) : Sir, this is a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a State subject. Sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it. Sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : It is a State subject, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a State subject. What should I say to these people ? I do not want to tell them. I have got it. We discussed the Punjab situation in the same way.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Let us not discuss this, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, there is no question. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will name this man if he speaks persistently.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing of what this gentlemen says goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, kindly don't compare Punjab with Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER : We had a duly elected Government in Punjab also.

(*Interruptions*)

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported increase in terrorist activities by extremist elements in Jammu and Kashmir posing a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में बयान दें : "जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में उग्रवादी तत्वों की आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में वृद्धि होने, जिससे राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डता को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है, के समाचार तथा इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही ।"

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Government are aware of the anti-national and secessionist activities of certain elements in the State of Jammu and Kashmir..... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I want to point out to you humbly....

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want any pointing out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That in Punjab the demands involve the intervention of the Centre.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I have got it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER ; No, no. I have got it. You see.....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : No question, no question. I have seen it and then I allowed. I have seen it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you, Professor sahib.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not expunging anything. I am not allowing you.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you. I have over-ruled your point of order.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : You formulated it and I have over-ruled.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : You did it and you have done so many times.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am rising on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order. Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have no authority not to allow a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already over-ruled it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are also bound by the rules of procedure.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No question. You cannot question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am very clear.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

I have seen it and I have over-ruled it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : My point of order is if you look into the statement of the Home Minister, it is all general allegation against the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know anything about it. That is no point of order. If there is anything of a point of order, I will consider it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : He must give the facts. Otherwise for the Central Government, such a general allegation against the State Government will be a bad precedent in this House. I think you are going to set a very bad precedent.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have been considering it for the last so many days. I have just found out a precedent. You have discussed Punjab when there was no Central rule, there was no President's rule there. It was a duly elected Government. We discussed terrorism. All the parties asked for it and we did it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am rising on a fresh point of order on your reference to Punjab. You have just now observed that even when there was no President's Rule, there was debate and discussion on Punjab in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : Terrorism.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me formulate. As far as discussion on

---

**Not recorded.

Punjab was concerned, it arose out of the demands of Punjab agitation that went on as a consequence of law and order.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, Prof. you are wrong.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Central Governments intervention, water river dispute, Centre-State relations, Central Gurudwaras (*Interruptions*), guruwani.

MR. SPEAKER : You are again wrong the first is on 31.3.1983 — reported increase in terrorist activities by extremist elements. That is what I said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, regarding Punjab, the demands are relating to the Centre-State relations, inter-States dispute and river water dispute.

PROF K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : In response to Prof. Dandavate's point of order, I would submit that terrorist activities are going on in Jammu and Kashmir and they have been indulging in violence They have claimed the responsibility for exploding the bombs.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why, I have allowed a discussion.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, it is not only from Jammu and Kashmir. They are operating from London, Pakistan etc. These activities are not confined to one State. This has nothing to do with the State subject. It cannot be a State subject. This concerns the security of the country. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : You do not know what you are talking about.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष जी, यह किसी प्रान्तीय सरकार के खिलाफ नहीं है टेरोरिस्ट एक्टिविटीज, पृथकतावादी एक्टिविटीज देश विरोधिता की एक्टिविटीज, किसी भी राज्य ...में हो रही हो

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : यू०पी० में हो तो भी।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं यू०पी०में हो रही हों, तो उस को भी शामिल करो। यह कालिंग एटेन्शन सभी पार्टियों के लोगों ने दिया है। देशद्रोहिता चाहे यू०पी० में हो, चाहे जम्मू-कश्मीर में हो, पृथकतावादिता की बात नहीं हो सकती, हम उस के खिलाफ हैं। यह जम्मू-कश्मीर के खिलाफ नहीं है।

Mr. SPEAKER : I am concerned with the terrorist activities which disintegrate the Country. Therefore, I have admitted it. That is why, it will be discussed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P C. SETHI) : Sir, I must clarify one point regarding Mr. Chandrajit Yadav's allegations. Sir, my statement is not against the State Government. It is against the activities of the terrorists and secessionists who are carrying on anti-national activities there.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, it is an allegation.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir, I have a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no submission. Please sit down.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sir, let this call-attention be converted to discussion under rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

श्री जगदीश टाइटलर (दिल्ली सदर): वह जम्मू-कश्मीर से हैं, इस लिये वह जानते हैं कि वहां क्या हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, अगर उन का नम्बर नहीं आया तो मैं क्या करूं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना शोर-शराबा हो रहा था कि गृह मंत्री जी का बयान सुना ही नहीं गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोबारा पढ़वा देता हूं।

**Not recorded.

SHRI P.C. SETHI ; Sir, now I am reading again.

Sir, Government are aware of the anti-national and secessionist activities of certain elements in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the possible threat that such activities would pose to the unity and integrity of the country, if they are not effectively curbed. These activities have taken the form of secessionist propaganda, violent incidents with bomb explosions and threat to life and property of various persons.

2. Following the execution of Maqbool Butt in February 1984, there has been an itensification in the activities of anti-national elements in the State by way of demonstrations, hartals and threatening letters ostensibly to avenge the execution of Maqbool Butt. Some of these letters purport to be issued by an organisation calling itself J & K Liberation Front.

3. This Hon'ble House is aware that the Central Government have declared the All India Sikh Students Federation as an unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. In spite of the ban, the Federation has been reported to be holding meetings, conventions, and its leaders have been making objectionable speeches in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

4. The Government have been from time to time expressing their concern to the State Government about the activities of anti-national and secessionist elements in the State and have been advising them to take prompt and firm action. The State Government have taken some action against these elements. However, the activities of such elements are continuing. The Government are closely watching the situation. The Government trust that the State Government would deal with the situation in an effective manner.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें कुछ नहीं है। यदि कुछ है, तो चार पैराग्राफ में इन्होंने क्या लिखा है, उसको देखिये।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहता हूं कि इस पर आप 193 में बहस करवाइये। यह एक राष्ट्रीय बात है और कालिंग एटेंशन ले कर आप इस पर लीपा-पोती कर रहे हैं। सारे राष्ट्र के खतरे की बात है और आप लीपा-पोती कर रहे हैं। सारे हाऊस की यह राय है कि इस पर पूरी बहस हो और उस में यू० पी० भी आ जाएगा और बिहार भी आ जाएगा। आप इस पर बहस करवाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर सारा हाऊस कह दे, तो मुझे इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है।... (**व्यवधान**).. जब तक सारे आनरेबिल सदस्य न कहें, मैं कैसे करवा सकता हूं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सारे कह रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...हरी झण्डी दिखा रहे हैं। अब पता नहीं किस बात के लिए ऐसा कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा नाम आ गया है, इसलिए हरिकेश बहादुर जी गुस्से में भर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले ये बहुत शोर कर रहे थे। इसलिए इनके गले में दवा लगवानी पडेगी और अपने गले में भी दवा लगवानी पड़ेगी।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं कहता हूं कि आप इस पर डिस्कशन करवा दें और उस में सब स्टेटस आ जाएंगीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब इस पर एग्रीड नहीं हैं, इसलिए मेरी मजबूरी है और मैं इसको नहीं कर सकता।

श्री राम विलास जी आप बोलिये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लोग जिस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय है लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस में कुछ नहीं है और वक्तव्य पर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : (निजामाबाद) क्यों ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप दूसरे

मैम्बर हैं, जो इस पर बोलेंगे, उस समय आप अपनी बात कहियेगा। सरकार ने पहली लाइन में कहा है कि:

> "सरकार को जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य में कुछ तत्वों की राष्ट्र विरोधी और अलगाववादी गतिविधियों की जानकारी है। सरकार यह भी जानती है कि यदि इसको कारगर ढंग से नहीं रोका गया तो इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों से देश की एकता और अखण्डता को खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता हैं।"

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार को जानकारी है, तो यह जानकारी किस को देंगे ? सदन को यह जानकारी नहीं दे सकते। किस बात की जानकारी इन को है, यह इन्होंने इस में नहीं दिया है। इन्होंने कहा है कि हमको जानकारी है। तो पहली बात तो यह है कि जब इन को जानकारी है, तो सदन में उस जानकारी को इन्होंने क्यों नहीं दिया। कब की इनके पास जानकारी है।

इसके बाद दूसरे सेन्टेंस में इन्होंने कहा है।

> "फरवरी, 1984 में मकबूल बट्ट की फांसी के बाद प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उसकी फांसी का बदला लेने के लिए प्रदर्शनों, हड़तालों और धमकी भरे पत्रों द्वारा राज्य में राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हुई है।"

आप ने यह नहीं बताया कि किस ने प्रदर्शन किया, कौन संगठन ऐसा है, जो प्रदर्शन करता है और कौन आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो प्रदर्शन करते हैं। काश्मीर हमारा एक महत्वपूर्ण राज्य है, यह हमारा एक नग है और इस प्रदेश में शुरू से ही ऐसा हो रहा है।

श्री कमल नाथ झा (सहरसा) : सप्लीमेंटरी जो आप पूछेंगे उसमें यह सब आएगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मतलब यह है कि सारे का सारा सप्लीमेंटरी के लिए ही छुटा हुआ है। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि इनमें कुछ नहीं बतलाया कि किस ने प्रदर्शन किया। प्रथम शब्द में ही कहा है कि टेरोरिस्ट मूवमेंट है। अब टेरोरिस्ट मूवमेंट को हम देख रहे हैं, पंजाब में भी देख रहे हैं और टेरोरिस्ट मूवमेंट की चर्चा रोज हमारे साथी यहाँ पर करते हैं। काश्मीर के बारे में भी चर्चा कर रहे हैं। कौन टेरोरिस्ट हैं, कौन व्यक्ति मारे गये हैं और क्या-क्या हुआ है और क्या नहीं हुआ है, यह इस में नहीं बताया गया है।

अन्त में इन्होंने कहा कि राज्य सरकार ने उन तत्वों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है। जब आप इस बात को मान रहे हैं कि राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की है तो सारे का सारा गुस्सा राज्य सरकार पर क्यों उतारा जा रहा है। आप राज्य सरकार का साथ दीजिए, सहयोग दीजिए, उनको कान्फीडेंस में लीजिए, मुख्य मंत्री को बुलाकर कहिए। क्या सरकार ने मुख्य मंत्री को कोई पत्र लिखा है, यदि हाँ, तो उसको आप इस सदन के पटल पर रखें। उस पत्र के उत्तर में मुख्य मंत्री जी ने आपको क्या ओपीनियन दी। देश की एकता और अखण्डता की रक्षा का जहाँ तक प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूं कि जिसके अन्दर थोड़ी सी भी राष्ट्रीयता की भावना मौजूद है, वह किसी भी कीमत पर राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों की मदद नहीं करेगा, उनको आगे बढ़ने नहीं देगा। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि वह अपने आप को देशभक्त समझती है तो अपोजीशन वाले लोग भी कम राष्ट्रभक्त नहीं हैं पंजाब के इश्यू पर यह बात साफ होकर सामने आई है कि जो लोग सदन में या सदन के बाहर बैठे हैं, उन में से किस पर प्रश्न-वाचक चिन्ह लगा हुआ है। आज यह प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह अपोजीशन के ऊपर न लगकर, सरकार के ऊपर लगा हुआ है। भले ही आप थोड़ी देर के लिए हल्ला कर लें, लेकिन जब आपने इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए पावर्स की मांग की, आपको पावर्स दी गई। लेकिन आपने उनका क्या किया, वह भी हसको मालूम है। यह राष्ट्रभक्ति का मामला है, यदि आप सिर्फ राष्ट्रभक्ति की बात

कह कर इसको टाल देंगे तो बात नहीं बनेगी, क्योंकि कहने और कदम उठाने में जमीन और आसमान का अन्तर है। सबसे पहले तो सरकार ने हाउस को मिसलीड किया। सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि जम्मू और कश्मीर में ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खुल गया है, पहले आपने सिर्फ जम्मू और कश्मीर का नाम लिया, लेकिन यदि आपको याद हो तो जब उस पर चर्चा हुई तो आपने दो स्टेट्स का नाम और जोड़ दिया—हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश। हमारे साथी जब बोलते हैं तो एक स्टेट को न कह कर उसमें हिमांचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश को भी शामिल कर लिया करें। जब इन दो राज्यों में टैररिस्ट एक्टिीविटीज हों तो उससे देश को खतरा नहीं होता, फारूख अब्दुल्ला जब तक कांग्रेस आई के समर्थकरहे और वहां ये गतिविधियां हुई तो उससे देश को खतरा नहीं होता, जब आपकी सपोर्ट से शेख अब्दुल्ला वहां पर सरकार बनाते हैं और उस दौरान ये गतिविधियां होती हैं तो उससे कोई खतरा उत्पन्न नहीं होता। लेकिन जब वही आदमी अपोजीशन में चला आता है तो वहां उग्रवादी गतिविधियों से देश को खतरा पैदा हो जाता है। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे साथी उठकर बोलते हैं तो जहां जम्मू कश्मीर की गतिविधियों से आप चिन्तित हैं, हम भी उतने ही चिन्तित हैं, इसलिए सारे राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में इस विषय पर चर्चा करवाईये यदि उत्तर प्रदेश में ये गतिविधियां हों तो उसके लिए भी, हिमाचल में हों या कहीं और हों तो उसके लिए भी यहां चर्चा होनी चाहिए और हम सब को समान रूप से चिन्तित होना चाहिए। परन्तु हम इस बात को नहीं देख रहे हैं कि उग्रवादी या आतंकवादी गतिविधियां कहां हो रही हैं, हमारे दिमाग में तो यह बात आती है कि पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटिड होकर हम कितना अधिक से अधिक काम करें, उसकी आड़ लेकर सारी चीजें इसी परिधि में चलती हैं। मैं बड़े आदर के साथ सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आपने पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटिड होकर काम किया तो ये गतिविधियां बढ़ती ही जाएंगी, आप उन को काबू में नहीं ला पाएंगे। यदि आप वास्तव में इन गतिविधियों को देश से खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो गैर-कांग्रेस आई सरकारों को भी थोड़ा काम करने का मौका दीजिए। लेकिन आपको ऐसा लगता है कि यदि ये सरकारें पांच साल तक काम कर गई, पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ टिक गई और उनकी तुलना कांग्रेस आई स्टेटस से होने लग जाए तो आपका सारा भाण्डाफोड़ जाएगा। इसलिए आप इन राज्य सरकारों को पांच साल तक काम नहीं करने देना चाहते... (**व्यवधान**) जब आपने पहले ही कहा कि 'जम्मू और काश्मीर में उग्रवादियों का ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर खुल हुआ है, अखबारों में भी कुछ दिन पहले आया। कुछ दिन पहले अखबार में आया था कि अन्तनाग में कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्त्ता के यहां से हथियार निकलें है। यह कांग्रेस का कार्यकर्त्ता कौन है ? चूंकि वह कांग्रेस पार्टी में है इसलिए आप उसको टेरेरिस्ट नहीं मानेंगे। जब ठीक समय था। उस समय **

MR. SPEAKER : No name should be mentioned.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : के यहां से 500 गन निकलीं। आप यह मान कर चलते हैं कि जम्मू कश्मीर एक सेन्सेटिव स्टेट है, एक वार्डर स्टेट है और सारी फोज को आपने वहां रखा हुआ है जिस पर कि हमें नाज है कि एक पाकिस्तान नहीं, अगर हजार पाकिस्तान भी आकर हमला करेंगे तो हम उनका जवाब देने के लिए सक्षम हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यह गन का लाएसेंस किसने दिया ? वह लाएसेंस देने वाला कौन था ? लाइसेंस देते समय आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कांफिडेंस में क्यों नहीं लिया ? (**व्यवधान**) यह जम्मू कश्मीर का मामला है। मैं पूरी सीरियसनैस के साथ कहता हूं कि यह मेरा चार्ज है कि जहां-जहां भी हथियार निकलेंगे, वहां-वहां स्मगलिंग के हथियारों के साथ और हथियारों का भी रोल हो रहा है। आप बताइये यह रोल हो रहा है या नहीं ?

**Not recorded.

आप इस मामले को आसानी से नहीं टाल सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से एक बात कहता हूं। आप टेरोरिस्ट एक्टीविटीज को बंद कीजिए, इसको हम सभी चाहते हैं। लेकिन जम्मू कश्मीर सरकार के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि वहां डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला की सरकार है। वहां नेशनल कांफ्रेंस की सरकार है। आप आज तक का नेशनल कांफ्रेंस का इतिहास उठा कर देख लीजिए। चाहे जमायते इस्लामी हो, चाहे मुस्लिम लीग हो, जिस समय मुसलमान नेता लोग मुस्लिम लीग को छोड़ कर कांग्रेस में शामिल हो रहे थे उस समय भी शेख अब्दुल्ला ने जम्मू कश्मीर में मुस्लिम लीग का एक दफ्तर खोलने नहीं दिया था।

शेख अब्दुल्ला चाहे जेल में रहे हों या बाहर रहे हों, 1975 में बहुत प्रेमपूर्वक आपने उन्हें गद्दी पर बिठाया था और साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों से उन्होंने वहां लड़ाई लड़ी थी। यह बात अलग है कि वे 1977 में आपके विरोध के बावजूद उन्होंने अपनी सरकार बनाई। आपकी सारी कोशिशों के बावजूद 1983 में..... (व्यवधान)

अगर आप उसकी सारी हिस्ट्री में नहीं जायेंगे तो आपको कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। यह खाली टेरोरिस्ट्स का मामला नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब से जम्मू कश्मीर में डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला की सरकार बनी, तब से डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला मुख्य मन्त्री होने के नाते यह कहते आ रहे हैं कि जितने भी देश में राष्ट्र भक्त हैं उनसे मैं ज्यादा नहीं तो कम भी राष्ट्र भक्त नहीं हूं। यह बात रिकार्ड पर है और वह हमेशा यह बात जम्मू कश्मीर में ही नहीं बल्कि देश के कोने-कोने में घूम-घूम कर कह रहे हैं। आपकी तरह उनकी दोहरी पालिसी नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

सर मैं यह कह रहा था कि एक मुख्य मंत्री और वह मनी माइनोरिटी क्लास का मुख्य-मंत्री पूरे देश में घूम-घूम कर यह कह रहा है कि हम देश की मुख्यधारा के साथ चलना चाहते हैं उसके बावजूद भी सरकार उसको सहयोग देने के बजाय वहां ठीक काम नहीं कर रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत सरकार के लिए यह शोभा की बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आपस में क्यों बात कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सहा है कि जब से जम्मू कश्मीर में सरकार बनी है तब से यह काम वहां पर हो रहा है। यह ठीक है कि वहां पर खेल के मैदान में पाकिस्तानी झण्डा दिखलाया गया, उस पर कार्यावाही भी की गई। अभी भी जबकि इस्लामी और दूसरे यूथ संगठन के लोग जेल में बंद हैं। 300 लोग जेल में बंद हैं। लेकिन आपको बिहार में एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट दिखाई नहीं देते, उत्तर-प्रदेश में नहीं सूझते, दूसरे राज्यों में नहीं सूझते मगर वहां का फोटो टेलीविजन पर 10 रोज के बाद अवश्य आपने दिखाना शुरू कर दिया। (व्यवधान)

आपकी नियत क्या है। फारुख अब्दुल्ला आपके साथ होते तो एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट की जगह नेशनलिस्ट हो जाते। आपका यह मापदण्ड है कि आपके साथ जो हों वह नेशनलिस्ट है। जबकि स्थिति यह है कि 1953 से लेकर 1975 तक यहां पर कांग्रेस आई के शासनकाल में एक्स्ट्री मिस्ट बढ़ें हैं। 1965 के पेपर्स का अवलोकन करने से पता लगता है कि एयरपोर्ट तक घुसपैठिए पहुंच गए थे। (व्यवधान)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): This is irrelevant.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is not irrelevant. It is all relevant.

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने कहा

है कि एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट कार्यवाही वहां पर हो रही है। अगर ऐसा है तो उनको रोकने का काम कीजिए। बिना वजह एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट पैदा करने का काम मत कीजिए। आपने कहा है कि कश्मीर में राष्ट्र विरोधी और अलगाववादी गतिविधियां हैं तो उनकी तरफ से क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है। कहां-कहां हो रही है। आपने प्रदर्शन के बारे में बताया है। प्रदर्शन करने वाले कौन लोग थे मकबूल भट्ट को ले कर के। (व्यवधान)

एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट कार्यवाही का पता सरकार को कब चला है। क्या इसका पता 1983 के बाद में चला है या पहले से इसका पता था। अगर इसका पता था तो सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई। इसके संबध में क्या वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री फारूख अब्दुल्ला से बातचीत की गई। क्या आपने उनको कोई पत्र लिखा। उसके तहत आपकी क्या बातचीत हुई। मुख्यमंत्री की हैसियत से इन घटनाओं के बारे में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ट्रेनिंग के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है। हम भी इस ट्रेनिंग से चिंतित हैं। जिस कांग्रेस (आई) कार्यकर्ता के घर से हथियार बरामद हुए हैं, उसके खिलाफ आप कोई कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं। ** को राज्य सरकार को अंधकार में रखकर के जो बंदूकों का लाइसेंस दिया गया, उसके जरिए स्मगलिंग का मौका दिया गया, और दूसरे राज्यों में इस तरह के मामले चल रहे हैं, इसके बारे में सरकार स्थिति स्पष्ट करे। सरकार सदन को बताए कि एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट वहां पर क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। सारी स्थिति सरकार स्पष्ट करें नहीं तो मेरे जैसे लोग यही समझेंगे कि जहां इनकी सरकार है वहां पर सब राष्ट्रभक्त हैं और जहां पर इनकी सरकार नहीं है वहां पर एक्सट्रीमिस्ट कार्यवाही हो रही है और ला एन्ड आर्डर का प्रश्न खड़ा कर के वहां की सरकारों को गिराने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

SHRI BANARSIDAS (Bulandshahar); Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Please sit down.

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : माननीय सदस्य ने सबमिसीव एलीमेंट्स के बारे में पूछा है।

The Anti-National and successive elements in state especially the J & K Jamat-e-Islami, Jamat-e-Tulba, J&K Peoples' League Mahaz-e-Azadi and the Awami Action Committee and other organisations have been persistently carrying on anti-national activities and propaganda. The leaders of these organisations have been questioning the fact and the finality of accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India. They have been engineering demonstrations and explosions etc from time to time in order to create panic and uncertainty in the minds of people. Out of 47 such so people have been arrested and 17 have obtained anticipatory bail.

12.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

As far as my correspondence with the Chief Minister is concerned, I wrote to him firstly on 16.7.83, secondly on 16 10.83, thirdly on 10.11.83, fourthly on 25th January 1984, fifthly on 31-1-84, sixthly on 10 2-84 and seventhly on 25-4-84. The reply furnished by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir was on 19th October 1983 in reply to the letter dated 16-10-83, 18th November 1983 in reply to the letter dated 10-11-83 or 31-1-84 in reply to the letter dated 25-1-84 and the letter dated 6-3-84 was in reply to the letter dated 10-2-84. These are the replies. (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि इसमें क्या लिखा गया है और क्या उनका जवाब आया है? यह राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार के बीच में जो पत्र व्यवहार होता है, उसके ब्यौरे में मैं यहां नहीं जा सकता हूं। जहां तक विरोधी दलों की सरकारों का सवाल है, हमने कभी-भी किसी भी सरकार को गिराने या बदनाम कराने की कोशिश नहीं की...(व्यवधान) श्री फारूख

**Not recorded.

अब्दुल्ला को यह भय था कि उनकी सरकार को भंग किया जा रहा है जब वहा के गवर्नर की तब्दीली हुई, तब यहप्रश्न उठाया गया था। उस समय उनको यह ख्याल था कि गवर्नर की तब्दीली उनकी सरकार को हटाने के लिए की गई है। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि श्री फारूक अब्दुल्ला पबलिकली और प्राईवेटली भी उनका स्वागत किया है। श्री जग मोहन को ऐसी कोई हिदायत नहीं है कि वह फारूक अब्दुल्ला की सरकार के खिलाफ कोई इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करें जिससे उनका डी—स्टेबिलाइजेशन हो।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : *Rose.*

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Don't record anything of what he says.

I go by rules. You cannot interrupt the Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : *rose.*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : *rose.*

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record whatever he says. The Minister is replying to Mr. Paswan. Shri Paswan only can ask for a clarification. He is a senior Member.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record whatever these two hon. Members say. I am not shouting. This is my ususal voice.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. I have a right to seek a clarification. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have permitted you, Mr. Paswan, Shri Paswan can only ask for a clarification. Please do not make a speech. Ask only aclarification.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने सरकार से कहा था कि क्या एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स की जानकारी मिली है, यदि हां तो कब से मिली है, 1983 से पहले मिली है या बाद में ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उनकी गतिविधियां 1983 से पहले भी थीं लेकिन बहुत कम मात्रा में थीं, परन्तु 1983 के पश्चात् जब से फारूख अब्दुल्ला के साथ वह समझौता हुआ है, उस दिन से इनमें काफी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very critical moment in the life of our country and we are very fortunate that we are having Shri P. C. Sethi as the Home Minister. Mr. P. C. Sethi is a very cool man. He never loses his temper. He is also a man of few words. He is very much restrained in making statements.

Sir, unfortunately the Opposition wants to make a point where there is no point. Now, it has been said time and again that the Central government never wants to topple any government in India especially J & K government. (*Interruptions*) Sir, Sheikh Abdullah formed Muslim Conference in 1931 and when he came under the influence of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru he changed it to National Conference in the year 1938 and from that day the people of Kashmir are all nationalists. Sheikh Abdullah was a great man and Farooq Abdullah as his son is a great son. But, unfortunately when he comes in contact with the Opposition leaders who are 17 or 18 in number...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is his opinion.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I say some of the opposition leaders excluding Shri Vajpayee and Shri Charan Singh. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that he changes his attitude when he comes in contact with some of these leaders. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, you may refer to his speeches here in Lok Sabha and you will find how nationalist he was. He has said that he is Indian first and will die as an Indian. We certainly believe these statements. There is no doubt about it. The only thing is when he takes

**Not recorded.

advice of these Opposition leaders then he goes wrong.

Sir, I want to know when Maqbool Bhatt was sentenced and after his execution a bomb was exploded at the residence of the judge whether that is not a terrorist act.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is no mention of this incident in the statement.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : That is why I am putting the question so that the Home Minister may reply.

Further, when All India Sikh Students Federation is banned in the whole of India why was it not banned in Jammu and Kashmir. Do they want to keep aloof ? Not only they have not banned but a minister, Mr. Rafiq Hussain Khan has said in the presence of Shri Farooq Abdullah that it is not banned in Jammu and Kashmir. I want to know whether it is correct on the part of Dr. Farooq Abdullah whom we respect so much and who is always saying that he is a nationalist. I want to know why he is not following the Indian national policy and why he has not banned All India Sikh Stndents' Federation in Jammu and Kashmir. If this organisation is not banned, it will go on with its activities in Jammmu and Kashmir and it will have great repercussions for the rest of India. That is why people will have some suspicion that Dr. Farooq Abdullah also is involved and he is trying to protect these elements. Since Government of India has imposed a ban, he should also follow suit and impose ban in Jammu and Kashmir State. If he does this, he will win the appreciation of not only the Government of India but the whole people of India.

When Dr. Farooq Abdullah visited Hyderabad he was addressing a meeting there and he told the audience that he was a nationalist and he advised all Muslims to join in the mainstream of national life and there lies their interest. That is a good advice on his part. But I don't know why that man is so much changed now. I don't know whether it is on account of Opposition....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You were present in that meeting ; you should have got up and said 'Hear ; hear' as Prof. Ranga used to say in the House...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I did not get a chance to speak in the public meeting but I told him that that is a very good piece of advice to the Andhra Pradesh people. Sir, on account of these extremist activities in J & K State, there are great risks for the national security. I want to know how much of our national tourist traffic is affected because of this reason ? Boatmen, transport people and hotel people are all suffering. The Government of India has been always very liberal to give aid to J & K State. Foreign tourists used to come and visit that State but now they are afraid of going there. So, he should take this step of banning this organisation for the good name of his State, for the welfare of his State, for the economy of his State, for the reputation of the State (which reputation has been built up over the last 50 years)and that fair name should not be marred. He should make his stand clear that he will fall in line with national policies of the Government of India and that he will faithfully implement them.

He has been taking two months to reply to Government of India's letter. That is not proper. He must promptly reply to the letters of the Government of India. Even in small matters to take two months to reply is not proper. He should remove any suspicion which may be there in the minds of the people of India. Therefore I do hope that Dr. Farooq Abdullah who was in this House previously will take proper steps to maintain the fair name of his party and also his State which has stood with the national mainstream for the last over 50 years. Thank you.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, as far as Dr. Farooq Abdullah's getting in contact with opposition leaders is concerned, it is true that he did attend certain conclaves which were held. One was also held in Kashmir. He has been saying throughout the country that he is a nationalist and he would remain a nationalist. Therefore, as far as his nationalism is concerned, the opposition is not able to influence. I would even go to the extent of saying that the opposition might be an opposition but they are not anti-national ; and therefore that question does not arise. As far as replies to my letters are concerned, it is true that he has taken more time in replying but in between we have had

telephonic talks ; and whenever he comes here he meets, me and we have had personal discussion on these matters with him.

As far as the bomb explosion is concerned, it is true that it has happend. But I did not mention in my Statement the details of all the bomb explosions that have taken place. As far as the tourist traffic is concerned, as far as air traffic is concerned, it has not been affected. But the traffic which passes through Punjab has been definitely affected and to that extent the tourists in Kashmir are less this year as compared to last year.

13.00 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Coir Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to move the following :—

> "That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (c) of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (c) of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

The motion was adopted.

13.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

---

13.05 hrs.

The Lock Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the state of Punjab to make laws."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I introduce the Bill.

14.06 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce** the Bill.

---

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 30.4.1984.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce** the Bill.

14.07 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (ELECTRICITY) DISTRIBUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Act, 1980.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Union Duties of Excise to (Electricty) Distribution Act, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce** the Bill.

14.08 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce** the Bill.

14.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to relax the ban for hilly areas in regard to creation of new posts and filling up of vacant posts.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The imposition of total ban on the creation of new posts or filling up of the vacant posts by the Government of India has resulted in a serious set back to the provision of various developmental facilities like opening of new post offices/upgradation of BPOs/EDSOs to the status of Departmental 1 sub-offices and the provision of telecom facilities even in cases where the State Government/local public offer to pay the loss. The situation is extremely depressing in hilly areas like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, UP Hill areas and North Eastern Hill States, which were exempted earlier from the imposition of this ban, since it takes a longer time to provide such facilities in such areas and the cost is also higher. So I request the Ministry of Finance to relax the ban and exempt the hilly areas from its operation, at least with regard to the provision of developmental facilities.

(ii) Non-availability of postal articles in certaint rural post offices in Bihar.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं ।

---

* Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 30-4-1984.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

अभी मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र जिला मुंगेर (बिहार) के भ्रमण पर गई थी जहां लखीसराय सिकन्दरा, मटिहानी, हलसी और बड़हिया के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण डाक घरों में अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों, मनीआर्डर फार्मों, पोस्टल आर्डरों का सर्वथा अभाव की शिकायत सुनने को मिली। न केवल देहाती बल्कि प्रखण्ड मुख्यालयों में भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। जिला मुख्यालयों एवं प्रान्त के मुख्यालय के भी डाकघरों में अनेक बार लोगों को दौड़ लगानी पड़ती है। तब जाकर पोस्टल आर्डर, अन्तर्देशीय पत्र एवं मनीआर्डर फार्म जाकर मिलता है। यह बहुत ही दुखद स्थिति है। अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों, मनीआर्डर फार्मों एवं पोस्टल-आर्डरों की आवश्यकतानुसार पूर्ति नहीं की जाती, यह अत्यन्त दुखद है। भारत सरकार के डाक-तार विभाग की इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से आम जनता को बहुत कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है। 35 पैसे के अन्तर्देशीय पत्र के लिए 25 रु०रेल भाड़ा देकर जिला स्तर के पोस्ट आफिस में जाना पड़ता है। सरकार अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करे ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के डाकघरों में सभी उपयोगी डाक सामग्री उपलब्ध हो सके।

(iii) Extension of Yamnna-Ganga terms upto Delhi in the morning and upto Mathura in the evening.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मथुरा के अनेक व्यक्ति प्रति दिन दिल्ली सुबह आते हैं और शाम को मथुरा जाते हैं। अधिकतर ऐसी रेलगाड़ियां हैं जिनमें वे बैठ नहीं सकते। ऐसी कोई नहीं जिससे आया जा सके। यदि यमुना गंगा रेलगाड़ी को सुबह मथुरा से आगे बढ़ा कर दिल्ली तक और शाम को दिल्ली से मथुरा तक कर दिया जाय तो जनता को सुविधा होगी। इससे 'आगरा की जनता को भी लाभ होगा। माननीय रेल मंत्री से निवेदन है कि या तो मेरे सुझाव के अनुसार या जिस प्रकार उचित समझें मथुरा के लोगों की दिल्ली आने जाने की समस्या को हल करने के लिए आवश्यक और शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने की कृपा करें।

(iv) Need to direct Punjab Government to transfer the charge of head works of Ropar, Ferozepur and Hariks to Bhakra Beas Management Board as per Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : As per Punjab Re-organization Act, 1964, the headworks on the rtvers Sutlej, Ravinand Beas were to be transferred to the Bhara Beas Management Board, but only Nagal headwork has been transferred to the Bhakra Beas Management Board, and the other three heanworks, namely Ropar, Ferozepur and Harike are still under the control of the Punjab Government. Rajasthan has brought to the notice of the Government of India that for proper distribution of irrigation waters to be made available to Rajasthan, the control of the headworks should be transferred to the Bhakra Beas Management Board. Punjab has not handed over the control of these headworks, inspite of best efforts made by Rajasthan and Haryana.

It is a singular example of an Act of Parliament having not been implemented for a period of 18 years.

The matter has to be agitated, as because of the control of these headworks, particularly Harrike Barrrage, Punjab manages to utilize more water than its share, and Rajasthan suffers every year because of sort supplies made by Punjab.

It is, therefore, requested that Central Government must come to the aid of Rajasthan and Haryana, and direct Punjab Government to hand over the control of the headworks, viz. Ropar, Ferozepur and Harike to Bhakra Beas Management Board, for proper distribution of irrigation waters to be available to Rajasthan and Haryana.

(v) Supply of adequate quantities of disel to farmers in U.P.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों मुख्यत: पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में डीजल का भीषण अभाव हो जाने के कारण किसानों के सामने घोर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। किसानों द्वारा प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले डीजल पर आधारित उन सभी कृषि यन्त्रों को जिनके द्वारा रबी की फसल की मड़ाई

की जाती है, चलाना मुश्किल हो गया है, जिससे किसान कठिनाई में पड़ गये हैं। इस परिस्थिति का लाभ उठाकर कुछ चोर-बाजारियों ने मुनाफाखोरी आरम्भ कर दी है। अत: सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि डीजल के संकट को दूर करने के लिये तत्काल प्रभावी कदम उठाया जाय ताकि किसानों की आवश्यकता पूरी की जा सके। साथ ही डीजल के व्यापार में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, चोर-बाजारी और मुनाफाखोरी को रोकने के लिये शीघ्र कड़े कदम उठाये जांय।

(vi) Need to remove the ban for trans portation of coal by road in Bihar.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : कोयले की कमी को देखते हुए खदानों पर बढ़ता भंडार विचित्र बात है। रेलवे का ज्यादा कोयला ढोने का दावा है तथा कोल इण्डिया बिजली घरों इस्पात और सीमेंट कारखानों को ज्यादा कोयला भेजने के आंकड़े देता है पर इसका अभाव सब जगह महसूस होता है और साथ-साथ खदानों पर भंडार बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस साल भी योजना का लक्ष्य तीसरी बार कम किया गया है फिर भी उम्मीद नहीं है कि यह भी पूरा होगा। अगले पांच वर्षों में बिजली की क्षमता दो तिहाई बढ़ाने की योजना है जो कोयले पर ही आधारित होगी क्योंकि इस अवधि में तेल उत्पादन बढ़ने की आशा नहीं। अत: लगभग 10 करोड़ टन अधिक उत्पादन की आवश्यकता होगी। कोल इण्डिया पिछले दस सालों से घाटे में है। चार गुने कीमत बढ़ा देने के बावजूद भी घाटा 800 करोड़ रुपये का है। अधिक उत्पादन के लिये आवश्यक तकनीकें हमारे पास नहीं हैं। यदि किसी प्रकार यह प्राप्त भी हो जाय तो सक्षम परिवहन व्यवस्था का अभाव है। अत: कोयला खदानों पर अंबार लगेगा तथा जनजीवन में उसका अभाव रहेगा ही। यद्यपि सड़कों से कोयला ढोना खनिज तेलों का दुरुपयोग होगा परन्तु जब तक रेल सेवा और कोयला इस्तेमाल करने वाले उद्योगों में सामंजस्य नहीं होता, सड़क परिवहन से कोयला ढोने की हमारी मजबूरी है और बिहार में विशेष कर। अत: जब तक रेल व्यवस्था सक्षम नहीं हो जाती, बिहार के उद्योगों को चलाते रहने के लिये सड़क परिवहन द्वारा कोयला ढोने पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने की मांग करता हूं।

(vii) Demand for an Independent Corporation for India Mica Trading Corporation and Constituting a separate Corporation for Indian Mica Production Corporation.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हीरे एवं जवाहरात की तरह कीमती खनिज अभ्रक, विश्व उत्पादन का 80 प्रतिशत भारत में होता है। संसादित एवं विनिर्मित अभ्रक का निर्यात प्रति वर्ष 30 से 50 करोड़ रुपये का होता है। 1972-73 में जहां 14-15 हजार टन अभ्रक का निर्यात होता था, अभी मात्र 5-6 हजार टन का निर्यात कर वार्षिक 30 से 50 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो रही है। यदि हम पूरी मात्रा में निर्यात करते तो वर्तमान मूल्य स्तर पर 150 से 200 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करते। इसके लिए अभ्रक के वैज्ञानिक ढंग से संसादित करने तथा इलैक्ट्रोनिक उपकरणों के निर्माण भारत में प्रारंभ करने पर अधिक निर्यात करने में सक्षम हो सकते हैं। इस दिशा में बाधक है, एम० एम० टी०-सी०, जिसका माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन एक सहयोगी निगम है। इस महत्वपूर्ण खनिज के विकास एवं प्रबंधन स्वतंत्र रूप से लाने के लिए **भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम को स्वतंत्र निगम** बनाया जाए।

2. अभ्रक निर्यात का कार्य मिटको करे यह अपेक्षित है किन्तु उत्पादन का कार्य यदि निजी कम्पनियां करें, तो सरकारी उपक्रम पंगु बना रह जाता है। मिटको को स्वतंत्र निगम के रूप में प्राधिकृत करना इस व्यापार के हक में अनिवार्य है। इसके साथ ही इस निगम की आवश्यकता पूर्ति हेतु अभ्रक-उत्पादन का कार्य भी सरकारी उत्पादन निगम के रूप में संगठित करने की जरूरत है। बिहार मिनरल डवलपमेंट निगम जो अभ्रक के साथ-साथ अनेक खनिज उत्पादन हेतु प्राधिकृत है, इसके पास बिहार के 33000 एकड़ अभ्रक क्षेत्र इसे प्राप्त है जबकि यह निगम मात्र

50-60 एकड़ में ही अभ्रक उत्पादन का कार्य करता है । अत: मिटको की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति 10 प्रतिशत भी नहीं कर पाता है। अस्तु, एक पृथक् भारतीय अभ्रक उत्पादन निगम को सृजित करके मिटको का सहयोगी निगम घोषित किया जाए तो उत्पादन, संसादितकरण विनिर्माण, अनुसंधान, विकास आदि की दिशा में अभूतपूर्व प्रगति संभव है । भारत सरकार इस दिशा में शीघ्र कारंवाई करे ।

(viii) Dubbling of film Gandhi in all regional languages of India.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : The film 'GANDHI' made by Richard Attenborough has achieved immense popularity in the whole world. This popularity can be attributed to the effective presentation of the life and struggle of Gandhi and the power of his message of truth and non-violence.

The film is a powerful visual medium and its potentiality to mould human mind is unlimited. In a world being torn apart by strife, Gandhi's message has great relevance and modern world is slowly realising the truth that only Gandhian methods can pull back the world from the precipice where it finds itself today, Gandhi's message alone can save our generation which has lost its cultural moorings from total moral degeneration.

However, as the Gandhi film has been made only in English and Hindi, a large segment of our population will be deprived of the benefits of this film. Therefore, the Government should take initiative in getting this film dubbed in all the regional languages of india, so that this film gets a country-wide audience. I request the Government to take immediate steps in this regard.

14.20 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—*CONTD.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 27th April, 1984, namely :

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members, we have already taken about 18 minutes.

The time allotted is one hour and Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty will continue. He has already taken about 16 minutes. He will be followed by Shri Harikesh Bahadur and then the Minister will reply.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : How can you say like that ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These things, we have already decided. One hour is allotted. That has already been decided.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : How can you deprive any Party ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : This cannot be done like this. You should allow everybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give a special notice ; we will see. Please sit down now. Mr. Satyasadh an Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I have already emphasised the point that the Central Government is not supplying to the States as per the demands of the States and thereby the very purpose is being defeated, that is, to supply the States with adequate quantities so that the public distribution system may serve the people, particularly the poor people.

Another factor that as to be taken into account is the quality of the foodgrains that is being supplied, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to this.

The Minister's attention seems to have been divided.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I am listening. You were mentioning about the quality.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would request the Minister not only to give the foodgrains to the States, but to have a sample survey of the quality of rice and wheat that is being supplied from the fair price shops in Delhi. In my State also, the quality of foodgrains that are supplied is so bad that it is unfit for human consumption.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it so in your State only ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is so in Rajasthan also. I do not know why this happens. Why are these sub-standard quality of foodgrains supplied ? And, the States are compelled to take it because they have no other alternative. I would like to request the Minister to go in how this happens, whether some unscrupulous persons are doing this. The whole policy of F.C.I., how they purchase foodgrains, who certifies them whether they are fit for consumption, all these things have to be gone into. I request the Minister got into them.

Only the other day, I have received a telegram from Tripura, I read :

> "Food situation in Tripura has worsened seriously due to continuous drought...."

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Bengal ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes, in West Bengal also. Everywhere the good position is worsening. Now, Tripura's monthly requirement is 10,000 metric tonnes, and the Central Government should have a stock of 20,000 metric tonnes for the rainy season. But what is the position now ? They have only 3000 metric tonnes as on 19.4.1984. The very purpose for which the buffer stock is created to help the States during the difficult times is being defeated because you do not keep adequate stock so that when the States need, they can take from the Central Pool. The Minister has had already talks with the Chief Minister of Tripura. I am sure, he will sympathetically see the whole thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your contribution to the Central Pool from West Bengal ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : A large part of West Bengal is devoted to jute cultivation. Naturally, West Bengal is a permanently deficit State even in spite of good crop. It is the duty of the Central Government to feed the people of West Bengal. We are giving all other things. India is one. I request the Minister to go with me to Calcutta and I shall be happy to serve him rice which is being supplied by his Government. And I shall be happy to see him consuming the rice he is supplying to the people of West Bengal. We are trying to improve it. But we are compelled to take the sub-standard rice from the Central Pool. He should look into it.

Until and unless you take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains it will be very difficult for you to supply essential commodities at reasonable prices, because if you keep the wholesale trade in the hands of profiteers and private traders, the very purpose for which the Essential Commodities Act was passed, will be defeated. I do not know why the Central Government is unwilling to do it. I very emphatically demand that 14 essential commodities should be given by the Centre to the people at subsidised rates. If you can give subsidy to the industrialists for their export, why can you not give subsidy—even if it requires thousands of crores, you should do it—to feed our people so that our poor people can get 14 essential commodities at cheaper prices. For that it is absolutely essential that the wholesale trade is taken over by the Government.

About this Bill there is very little to quarrel with the Minister. The purpose is very good. From the reply of the Minister in Rajya Sabha I gather that three companies, Hindalco, Indalco and Malco, owe to the Government more than Rs. 52 crores. It is strange. I should ask the Minister to be very strict about it so that these companies cannot put you in difficulties and in a way cheat you because you are losing interest rate. The purpose is very good. I support that. But the question is whether it should be 6 per cent. That was also raised by other Members there. What they will do is that they would not pay you the money because the present bank rate is higher than 6 per cent. A demanded by other Members that

it should be raised to 15 per cent, I think that should be done.

I would request the Minister to answer the various points I have raised and make public distribution system a success by timely supply, by supplying good quality of cereals, by eradication of corruption in FCI and also by taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains so that Government can supply all the things to the people at reasonable prices.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आवश्यक वस्तु संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे प्रोफेसर साहब ने पहली बार हाऊस में सरकारी पक्ष का समर्थन किया है। हमारा यह विभाग देश की 70 करोड़ आबादी को आवश्यक वस्तु की सप्लाई का काम करता है। यह बात सही है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो वितरण व्यवस्था की है, वह सामयिक और समयानुकूल है। केन्द्र सरकार से राज्यों को जो गाइड-लाइन्स जाती हैं, उनका अनुपालन न करने की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय मंत्री जी ने राज्यों को दो हजार पर यूनिट शहरों में और ढाई-तीन हजार पर यूनिट देहातों में राशन की दुकानें आवंटित करने का आदेश दिया है। इन आदेशों का पालन राज्य सरकारें उस तरह से नहीं कर रही हैं, जैसा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की ओर पुनः ध्यान देने के लिए राज्यों को आदेश दिया जाना चाहिए। इस बात की खुशी है कि सरकार ने इन्डस्ट्रियल बैल्ट में मजदूरों के लिए राशन तथा अन्य उपभोग की वस्तुओं का वितरण करने के लिए कहा है। मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र से आता हूं जो आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है और इन्डस्ट्रियल बैल्ट भी है। मेरे क्षेत्र में दो-तिहाई बिजली पैदा होती है। वहां पर तीन सीमेंण्ट फैक्ट्रीज, कोल माइन्स, हिन्डालको, कनोड़िया मिल्स, व तीन सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं। सरकार का यह आदेश है कि केजुअल लेबर के लिए राशन की व्यवस्था की जाए। दुख इस बात का है कि प्रदेश सरकार इस व्यवस्था में असफल रही है। सरकार का आदेश है कि केजुल लेबर्स के लिए चलती-फिरती दुकानों का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए। मैं मांग करता हूं कि सरकार आदेश दे कि इस वितरण व्यवस्था को प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दुरुस्त किया जाए। वितरण व्यवस्था के संबंध में जो उल्लंघन करने वाले लोग हैं जैसे— ब्लैक मार्किटियर्स, होर्डर्स, स्मगलर्स और प्राफिटियर्स इनके साथ सख्ती से कदम उठाना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा क्योंकि जुर्माना वसूल करने की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है। मैं, प्रोफेसर साहब से सहमत हूं कि छह परसेंट की बजाय पन्द्रह परसेंट जुर्माना लिया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए निश्चित रूप से इसमें संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए चाहे इसके लिए दोबारा राज्य सभा में जाना पड़े। जो लोग रुपया दे सकते हैं, उनके लिए भी एक अलग प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए। आइ० आर० डी० और स्पेशल कंपोनेंट योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत गरीबों को लोन दिया जा रहा है।

उस सबसिडी का लाभ जिन किसानों को मिलना चाहिए था, वह अभी नहीं मिला, परंतु बैंकों ने उसकी वसूली के आदेश डी० एम० को भिजवा दिए। आजकल यह हो रहा है कि पहले तो उनको सबसिडी का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता, जो उनको लाभ होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ और दूसरी तरफ वसूली के आदेश दे दिए जाते हैं, जिससे जनता को काफी परेशानी हो रही है। मैं मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए वचनबद्ध है, यदि हम इस तरह वसूली में कड़ाई का रुख अख्तयार करेंगे तो उससे उनकी परेशानियां और बढ़ जाएंगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि उसमें लीनियेंसी बरती जाए और जब तक उस सबसिडी या लोन का लाभ उस व्यक्ति को मिलना शुरू न हो जाए, तब तक वसूली न हो। दूसरी बात

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमैंट्स को जितनी सबसिडी आदि देती है, उसे कुछ समय बाद यह आश्वस्त कर लेना चाहिए कि उसका लाभ वास्तविक लोगों तक पहुंच गया है या नहीं। मैं अभी अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा करके आ रहा हूं और मुझे शिकायतें मिली हैं कि हमारे इंटीरियर में 1981-82 से सब्सिडी आदि का लाभ ट्राइबल और हरिजन आदि लोगों को नहीं पहुच रहा है, लेकिन उसकी वसूली के आदेश बैंकों की ओर से सम्बन्धित कलैक्टर को भिजवा दिए गए हैं। श्रीमन्, इस तरह की वसूली में दस परसेंट चार्ज लगता है। जब हम लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए वचनबद्ध हैं तो इस प्रावधान के कारण उनकी परेशानियां बढ़ जाती हैं और हमारी नीति वरदान की बजाए अभिशाप बन गई है। अभी कल-परसों इस सदन में हमारे कई लोगों ने अपने अपने क्षेत्र में महसूस की जा रही तकलीफों का जिक्र किया। लेकिन यह बात सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश में है, ऐसा नहीं है, दूसरे राज्यों में भी यही स्थिति है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए बैंकों से जो सहायता दी जाती है, उसकी वसूली में उचित व्यवस्था की जाए और उनसे 10 परसेंट सरचार्ज वसूली वाली शर्त को रद्द कर देना चाहिए। यह बात सही है कि हमारी प्राइवेट कम्पनीज में हमारा करोड़ों रुपया लगा हुआ है, लेकिन वह सारा धन देश के लोगों का है, शैड्यूल्ड बैंकों का लगा है, इसलिए उनके साथ वसूली में कड़ाई होनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की भावना का आदर करते हुए मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: (Gorakhpur): Sir, I must thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill and I would like to add that the Minister is in the habit of bringing good measures. I am talking of this particular Minister, I am not talking of the entire Government. This Bill should have been brought earlier. There are dues on various companies and these companies are not in the habit of paying dues. Therefore, the Government should realise these dues from these companies and, in my opinion, whith an interest rate of 25 per cent and not less than that. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that whatever interest rate he is having in mind, he should try to consider my suggestion and try to implement it also.

This Bill has got very limited scope but I would like to speak on few things more because the people are facing certain problems. Prices are going up since this Government came to power and it appears that the Government does not have any control over the prices.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I have thanked the hon. Minister but not about the other matters for which I am going to criticise the entire Government. Sometimes the commodities are not available even at higher prices and this becomes a very unfortunate situation when the people go with money but do not get the desired commodities. Just now the hon. Shrimati Krishna Sahi has said about the non-availability of postcards, etc. which does not come under the Ministry of the hon. Minister but that comes under the Communications Ministry. That is also an essential commodity, so I would request the hon. Minister to consult his colleague, the Communications Minister and try to make an arrangement so that these things are also available properly.

Just now I have raised an issue of non-availability of diesel in eastern U:P. area. At this stage I am finding that the farmers are the greatest sufferers. They are not getting the diesel and that is why their agricultural work is suffering. This is especially because of corruption, black-marketing and profiteering. Government must try to have effective control over this. Whenever there is any natural calamity and people are in great need of certain things, immediately these black-marketeers, profiteers and hoarders create an artificial scracity for these things in the market and that goes completely against the interests of the people, who are the biggest sufferers in this matter. I would prey to God that there should not be any flood. But, I do not know what will happen after 3 or 4 months. If there is any flood, natural calamity, cyclone or drought, immediately these anti-social elements will

come in a very big way and start harassing the people. Therefore, I would say that the governmental machinery must be streamlined. Sometimes we find at the time of crisis that even the people who are working in the government machinery are not faithful to the government or the people. They also create problems, apart from the blackmarketeers and hoarders. So, the Minister should look into the problems and see that things are made available at reasonable prices by streamlining the entire distribution system.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आवश्यक वस्तु (संशोधन) विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

भारत सरकार ने लगभग तीन लाख फेयर प्राइस शाप्स खोल रखी हैं, लेकिन उनमें सारा सामान उपलब्ध होता है या नहीं, इस बात का खास तौर पर ध्यान रखना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने शक्कर के बारे में अच्छी व्यवस्था की है और जहां पर दुकानें हैं, वहां वह मिलती है। लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खाने-पीने का सामान कहीं उपलब्ध नहीं होता। प्रोफेसर साहब ने सुझाव दिया है कि मोटा कपड़ा, एडीबल आयल और वेजीटेबल आयल आदि 14 एसेंशल आर्टिकल निश्चित रूप से सब जगह मिलनी चाहिए।

आज नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन 500 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान उठा रही है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों को कपड़ा मिल रहा है? मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। राज्य या डिस्ट्रिक्स लेवल पर जो मोटा कपड़ा पहुंचाया जाता है, वह ऐसे लोगों के पास चला जाता है, जो उसकी ब्लैक करते हैं और इस लिए गांवों के लोगों को धोती या लट्ठा आदि नहीं मिलते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों के पहनने के सब कपड़े बाजार में बिक रहे हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस मन्त्री महोदय के आदेशों को ठीक प्रकार से क्रियान्वित नहीं करती है। उन पर दबाव डालना चाहिए कि वे वितरण व्यवस्था को ठीक करें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तो आम लोगों का शोषण होता रहेगा और पूंजीपति अपने भंडार भरते रहेंगे।

आज कल गांवों में वनस्पति घी उपलब्ध नहीं है। अखबारों में आता है कि डाकयार्डज में हड़ताल के कारण वनस्पति घी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सका है। लेकिन जिन कारखानों में वनस्पति घी के हजारों टीन भरे हुए हैं, उनकी तालाशी लेनी चाहिए और उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लेना चाहिए। चूंकि सरकार का उनपर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है, इसलिए वे चालीस—पचास रुपये प्रति-टीन ब्लैक कर रहे हैं। भारत सरकार समय-समय पर आदेश देती रहती है, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें उनका पालन नहीं करती हैं। राज्य सरकारों पर इस बात का दबाव डालना चाहिए कि भारत सरकार जिन चीजों के लिए अरबों रुपए खर्च करती है, उनका वितरण ठीक तरह से होना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी निवेदन करता हूं कि आपकी जो प्रोक्योरमेंन्ट की व्यवस्था है उसके संबंध में भारत सरकार के आदेश हैं कि एजेन्ट की मार्फत गल्ला न खरीदकर डायरेक्ट किसानों से ही खरीदा जाना चाहिए लेकिन एफ सी आई के जो बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी हैं वे आज गांवों में क्या कर रहे हैं? आपका आदेश है कि 150 रुपये क्विंटल का दाम किसान को गेहूं के लिए दिया जाए लेकिन एजेन्ट मार्फत 130 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर गेहूं लिया जा रहा है और वही गेहूं एफ सी आई को 150 में बेचा गया दिखाया जा रहा है। यह जो गड़बड़ हो रहा है इसकी तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज जो मिडिलमेन और एफ सी आई के अधिकारी मिलकर फायदा उठा रहे हैं उसको रोकने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

हमारे यहां राजस्थान में दो साल पहले 1981-82 में राइस प्रोक्योरमेंन्ट का एक मसला था जिसमें राइस मिल्स से मिली-भगत होने के कारण स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के सिविल सप्लाईज के कमिश्नर, एडीशनल कमिश्नर आदि बड़े अधिकारियों ने राइज को प्रोक्योर्मेन्ट से एग्जेम्ट कर

दिया था यह कह कर कि उसमें टूटे हुए दाने हैं। 158 रुपए क्विंटल में सरकार खरीदती थी जबकि उसी राइस को उन लोगों ने 500-600 रुपए क्विंटल के भाव पर बेचा। उसमें व्यापारियों ने 3 करोड़ का फायदा उठाया था जिसमें सरकारी अधिकारियों की मिली भगत थी। इस मामले को मैंने यहां पर नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत भी उठाया था लेकिन आजतक उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। राजस्थान के मंत्री ने भी इस बात को विधान सभा और बाहर प्रेस कांफ्रेन्स में कहा था कि इस प्रकार की मिली भगत से सरकारी अफसर और व्यापारी सारा पैसा खा गए परन्तु आजतक उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। इस प्रकार के जो लोग हैं जो सरकार की प्रोक्योर्मेन्ट पालिसी को डिस्टर्ब करना चाहते हैं उनके खिलाफ जबतक आप सख्त कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तब तक आपकी यह व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल पायेगी। आज इस देश में होर्डिंग, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग, स्मगलिंग – इस प्रकार के जो सारे धंधे हो रहे हैं जिनसे ब्लैक-मनी बढ़ रहा है उनको रोकना इस सरकार का काम है। आपके महकमे को इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज की होर्डिंग न कर सकें ताकि उनकी ईजी एवेलेबिलिटी बनी रहे और फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के द्वारा उनका वितरण सुचारु रूप से किया जा सके। आज बड़े पैमाने पर जो प्राइस राइज हो रही है उसको भी चैक करना चाहिए। छोटे-मोटे कानूनों से कुछ नहीं होगा, इन बदमाशों को भारी पनिशमेंट मिलना चाहिए। इस देश के 70 करोड़ लोगों के भविष्य को यदि उज्जवल करना है तो जिस प्रकार से आप एफ सी आई को 800/-(आठ सौ) करोड़ की सब्सीडी देते हैं उसी प्रकार से यदि दूसरी एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज के लिए भी 500-700 करोड़ की सब्सीडी देने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह भी देनी चाहिए लेकिन इन चीजों को मुनासिब कीमत पर आम जनता को उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा आपसे यह भी आग्रह है कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजी पतियों पर जो पैसा बकाया है सख्ती के साथ वसूल किया जाना चाहिए। उनमें आप जो 6 परसेंट सूद चार्ज करते हैं वह भी कम है क्योंकि किसानों से तो आप 12 और 14 परसेंट सूद लेते हैं इसलिए इनसे तो पीनल इन्ट्रेस्ट चार्ज होना चाहिए और साथ ही साथ सजा देने का प्रावधान भी होना चाहिए ताकि वे ऐसे काम करने की हिम्मत न कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्री ने जो बिल यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने एसेंशियल कमोडीटीज एक्ट में संशोधन करने के लिए यह बिल पेश किया है, जिसकी मंशा सप्लाई को बढ़ाने की है। सवाल यह है कि यह कानून 1955 में लागू हुआ और फिर संशोधन लगाया जा रहा है। लगता है कि माननीय मंत्री जी सम्पूर्ण बिल पेश नहीं किया है, यदि आवश्यकता पड़ी तो फिर संशोधन पेश किया जा सकता है।

सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि कानून तो बना हुआ है, लेकिन फेयर प्राइस शप्स पर अनाज नहीं है, चीनी नहीं है खाद्य तेल नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी की बहुत इच्छा है कि कुछ हो, लेकिन पिछले कुछ लोगों ने नहीं किया है, लेकिन आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कैसे होगा? सरकार मशीनरी का ढांचा इस प्रकार का है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य चर्चा कर रहे थे, कहीं पर सामान आता है और कहीं पर बिकता है। घटिया गेहूं यहां बिकता है और बढ़िया गेहूं दूसरी जगह बिकता है। लोक सभा के माननीय सदस्यों को ऐसी स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ता है जो राशन की दुकानों पर से समान खरीदते हैं। कभी गेहूं नहीं है तो कभी चावल नहीं है। फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया की लाइन आफ सप्लाइ होनी चाहिए। पिछले दिनों आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि एक क्विंटल में पांच किलो सामान कम है। कुछ अनाज बर्बाद भी हो रहा है। कम से कम आपकी मिनिस्ट्री और रेलवे में तालमेल होना चाहिए ताकि लाइन

आफ सप्लाई मैन्टेन रह सके। मंहगाई को रोकने के लिए आपको इस ओर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, तभी जा कर समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि व्यास जी ने भी कहा है कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन को मेनटेन करने के लिए दंड का प्रावधान बिल में होना चाहिए। आपने कहा है कि यदि कोई व्यापारी पैसा न दे और उतना ही पैसा यदि बैंक में डिपाजिट कर दे, तो इससे तो वह ब्याज वहां से प्राप्त करता रहेगा। छ : प्रतिशत ब्याज नहीं यह कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत हो ना चाहिए। यदि यह नहीं होगा तो काला बाजार की मनोवृत्ति जिस प्रकार से बढ़ रही है, वह बढ़ती जाएगी उसको आप रोक नहीं पायेंगे। सरकार प्रति महा 1.5 लख मिलियन टन अन्न का वितरण कर रहा है। खाद्य तेल की आवश्यकता 35 लाख टन की है, जिसमें से 25 लाख टन आप उत्पादन करते हैं और 10 लाख टन आप बाहर से मगाने को सोच रहे हैं। सरसों के तेल का यह हाल है कि कहीं 16 रु० 18 रु० और कहीं-कहीं पर 20 रु० किलो मिल रहा है। डालडा वनस्पति को स्थिति भी यही बनी हुई है। दो दिन बाजार कमजोर हुआ और तीन-चार दिन के बाद भाव फिर बढ़ गए। सप्लाई पूर्ण न होने की वजह से भाव बढ़ जाते हैं, जिससे उपभोक्ता पर इसका असर पड़ता है। चीनी का हाल यह है कि चीनी की पैदावार होती है और किसान को उनकी लागत का मूल्य भी नहीं मिलता है। इस ओर भी किसी प्रकार का सामन्जस्य नहीं है।

जहां तक ग्रामीण अंचलों का सवाल है, वहां आपने आवश्यक वस्तुओं के लिए कितनी दुकानें खोली हुई हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि नम्बर नगण्य ही होगा। कसबों में भी नहीं है। यह ठीक है, कि लोगों को आवश्यक वस्तु उपलब्ध कराने का आपका कर्त्तव्य है। लेकिन एक बात आपको गौर करनी चाहिए, आप कृषि वस्तु को कीमत कुछ देते हैं, लेकिन जब किसान को जरूरत पड़ती है तो उसको उस दाम में उपलब्ध नहीं होती है। ये सारी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन में सामंजस्य और तालमेल बनाने कीअ ावश्यकता है खास तौर से ग्रामीण अंचल के लोगों के लिये अधिक से अधिक सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें खोलें जिस से उन्हें सस्ते दामों पर चीजें मिल सकें। यह भी ध्यान रखा जाए कि दुकान गांव के नजदीक हो, ऐसा न हो कि दस-बीस मील के दायरे में एक दुकान खोल दी जाए और सारे गांवो को उस से लगा दिया जाए। कानून लागू करने में कोई रियायत नहीं बरतनी चाहिये। जो आवश्यक चीज़ों में मिलावट करते हैं या चीजों को उपलब्ध नहीं होने देते—उन के साथ कोई रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस लिये दण्ड का प्रावधान मजबूत होना चाहिये जिस से उन दिमागों में यह डर पैदा हो कि अगर वे गलत काम करते हैं तो उन को सजा मिलेगी।

यह संशोधन अवश्य होना चाहिए, इस लिये मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री बनारसी दास (बुलन्दशहर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का मकसद बहुत सीमित है, सरकार का जो पैसा बकाया है उस को लैंड रेवेन्यू की तरह वसूल करने का प्रावधान इस बिल के अन्दर किया गया है। लेकिन असली सवाल यह है कि क्या आवश्यक वस्तुयें उपभोक्ताओं को उचित दामों पर उपलब्ध हो रही हैं ? सब से बड़ी जरूरत की चीज अनाज है, जिस को 151 रुपये प्रति क्विटंल पर हर प्रदेश में सरकार की तरफ से वसूल किया गया, लेकिन फ्लोर-मिल्स को फूड कारपरोशन ने वही गेहूं 218 रुपये क्विटल पर दिया, यानी 67 रु० प्रति क्विटल का मुनाफा कमाया – इस तरह से सरकार खुद प्राफिटीयरिंग करती है। कन्ज्यूम्स को जो अनाज सस्ते दामों की दुकानों से दिया जाता है, मैं समझता हूं मेरे सामने बैठे हुए मित्रों को उन दुकानों से खरीदने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ती होगी। कोई भी व्यक्ति यदि यह चाहता है कि उस का स्वास्थ्य ठीक रहे, वह इन अ्रसेन्शियल सप्लाईज की दुकानों से गेहूं नहीं खरीद सकता, वहां ऐसा गेहूं सप्लाई होता है

जो जानवरों के भी खाने के योग्य नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बुलन्दशहर से आता हूं वह ऐसा जिला है जो उत्तर प्रदेश में एक तिहाई गेहूं सप्लाई करता है । फूड कारपोरेशन के लोग उस गेहूं को गीला करते हैं, उस में रेता भरते हैं, जिस वक्त आडिट होगा—पता नहीं उस वक्त कौन सी सरकार होगी । प्राय: कर के उस को राइट-आफ किया जाता है । कुछ समय पहले श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी ने कहा था कि 22 अरब रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों पर बेड-डेट है । उन पूंजीपतियों पर तो 22 अरब रुपया बैड-डेट है, लेकिन कोआपरेटिव्ज के जरिये जो किसानों को लोन दिया जाता है, उस की रिकवरी लैंड—रैवेन्यू की तरह से होती है । आज जैसे रेपसीड आयल जाता है, जिस को हम विदेशों से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं लेकिन वे वैगन्ज बाहर की बाहर चली जाती हैं, लोगों तक वह माल नहीं पहुंच पाता । इस लिए आवश्यकता यह है कि जब भी कोई कानून बनाया जाय तो उस की एन्फोर्समेंट मशीनरी भी होनी चाहिये । आज हकीकत यह है कि इस देश में सब से बड़ी बीमारी इंस्पक्टराइटिस की है, जितने इंस्पैक्टर्स बढ़ते हैं उतने ही चीजों के दाम बढ़ते चले जाते हैं । जितनी पीनल पावर्स आफ इंस्पैक्टर्स को देते हैं उतनी ही उन की महामारी, आप उस को दस्तूर कहिये, कमीशन कहिये या जो भी कहिये, दुकानदारों के यहां बंध जाती है जिस की वजह से लोगों को एसेन्शियल चीजें नहीं मिलती । इस का एकमात्र इलाज है—कन्ज्यूमर्स मूवमेंट स्वस्थ लाइन्ज पर आर्गेनाइज किया जाय । दो-दो चार-चार हजार कन्ज्यूमर्स मिल कर अपनी सोसायटी बनायें और उन के जरिये एसेन्शियल कमोडिटीज का वितरण हो । मुझे अपनी स्टेट का अनुभव है और मैं खुद भी शासन में रहा हूं—कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट भी आज करप्शन का एक पर्यायवाची शब्द बन गया है । बल्कि मैं तो यह देखता हूं—जब चीजें कम होती हैं, कुछ हद तक आप का एसेन्शियल सप्लाईज डिपार्टमेंट काम करता है, लेकिन जहां चीजें मार्केट में आती हैं, तो जैसे सुपर बाजार है— वहां दालों की कीमतों या तेल की कीमतों और आम बाजार में इन चीजों की कीमतों में कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं होता है ।

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI R.S.SPARROW *in the Chair*]

जहां तक क्वालिटी का सवाल है, जितनी भी फेयरप्राइस शाप्स दिल्ली में हैं, उनकी जांच कीजिए कि वहां पर कैसी क्वालिटी की चीजें मिलती हैं ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक फेयर प्राइस शाप की मिलने की कीमत 20 हजार रुपये है और कोई भी दुकान बिना 20 हजार रुपये दिये नहीं मिल सकती । अब वह दुकानदार जो 20 हजार रुपये दे कर फेयर प्राइस शाप लेता है, जिस तरह से कन्ज्यूमर्स को मुनासिब दामों पर चीजें दे सकता है । एक बात यह भी कहता हूं कि जो लोग फ्लोर मिल में अपना सूजी, मैदा और आटा बनवाते हैं, उन को मार्केट से गेंहूं क्यों नहीं खरीदने दिया ताकि किसानों को ज्यादा दाम मिल सके । 151 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की प्राइस पर उन को गेहूं दिया जाता है और इस तरह से गवर्नमेंट ने गेहू की कीमतों को डिप्रेस कर दिया । अगर मिलओनर्स बाजार से गेहूं खरीदते तो एक कम्पटीशन होता है और उस में किसानों को अच्छे दाम मिल सकते थे लेकिन अब तो किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर अपना गेहूं बेचने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है । इस के अलावा 67 रुपये पर क्विंटल आप मैदा और सूजी पर ले लेते हैं और जो रिजल्टेंट आना होता है, उस को ह्यूमेन बींग्स को खाने के लिए देते हैं, जो कि जानवरों का खाना है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से एसेंशियल सप्लाईज को मुहय्या करने की नीति पर सरकार विचार करे और जो फिनिएडगुड्स हैं, कन्ज्यूमर्स तक पहुंचने के लिए बीच में कितनी एजेन्सीज आ जाती

हैं, मेरा कहना तो यह है कि किसी भी सूरत में जो माल एक्स मिल से कन्ज्यूमर तक पहुंचता है, उस का मार्जिन 30 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है जैसा अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि 6 परसेंट आप को रियलाइज करना है सूद लैंड रेवेन्यू पर जबकि मामूली आदमी को 18 परसेंट पर आप देते हैं और व्यापारी 18 परसेंट पर देता है, तो फिर यह 6 परसेंट की रियायत उन लोगों के लिए क्यों है जहां पर सरकार के ड्यूज बाकी हैं। इस को आप को बढ़ाना चाहिए। मेरे मित्र कहते थे 50 परसेंट लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से यह कनफिसकेटिव होगा। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि कम से कम जो बैंक का रेट है, वही इन से भी लिया जाए।

एक चीज यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि कन्ज्यूमर मूवमेंट को हैल्दी लाइन्स पर चलाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट प्रशिक्षण दे और सोसाइटीज को आर्गनाइज करने के लिए कन्ज्यूमर्स को प्रोत्सहन दिया जाए ताकि एशेंसियल चीजें लोगों को सही दामों पर मुहय्या हो सकें।

साथ ही इस चीज पर भी गौर किया जाए कि लोगों को सही चीजें मिलें। दाल में एक इस तरह का दाना आता है, जिससे वेरी-वेरी होती है। इस तरह से अभी कुछ दिन पहले अखबारों में आया था कि फूड कारपोरेशन गेहूं को प्रीजर्व करने के लिए जो केमीकल इस्तेमाल करती है, उससे केन्सर होने का खतरा है। इसलिए आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो एशेंसियल चीजें मिलें, वे लोगों को ठीक से मिलें और ठीक दामों पर मिलें।

इसी तरह से आप का जो टैक्सटायल का सेक्शन है, उस में 102 से ज्यादा ऐसी मिलें हैं, जिन के लिए आप का एन०टी०सी एक तरह का अस्पताल बन गया है, पूंजीपतियों के सिक मिलों को ठीक करने के लिए वहां भेज दिया जाता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि गवर्नमेंट यह सोचे कि ये मिल सिक क्यों होते हैं और जो इन को सिक करते हैं, उन को सोसा के अन्दर गिरफ्तार किया जाए। सिक करके एक बच्चे को गवर्नमेंट की गोद में दे देते हैं, जोकि ठीक बात नहीं है। यह जो बिल यहां पर आया है, यह इंसपेक्टरों की जेबें भरने के लिए है और आज बदकिस्मती यह है कि करप्शन बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है और जब तक पूरी तरह से कन्ज्यूमर आन्दोलन नहीं होगा, यह खत्म नहीं होगा। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि बजाए दुकानदारों के सजा इंस्पेक्टरों को दी जानी चाहिए जोकि एन्फोर्स करने वाले हैं। अगर चीज वक्त पर नहीं मिलती है, तो उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि ये लोग कमीशन खा जाते हैं और चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं। अन्त में मैं यही कहूंगा कि एक तो-एकतो रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट बढ़ाया जाए और दूसरा यह कि एशेंसियल चीजों को मुहय्या कराने के लिए सही व्यवस्था की जाए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है। इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वे सूद की दर को और ज्यादा बढ़ायें। पैसों वालों और पूंजीपतियों के प्रति नर्मी की नीति अपनाना कभी भी मुनासिब नहीं है। जिसके पास पैसा है उनसे पैसा लेना चाहिए, जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है, उनसे आप कैसे पैसा ले सकते हैं। इसलिए सूद की दर जरूर बढ़ाई जाए। उस सदन में भी यह मांग की गई थी और इस सदन में भी सभी सदस्यों ने इस बात की मांग की कि सूद की दर बढ़ानी चाहिए।

अभी मैं अपने इलाके पटना से लौटा हूं। इस बार गेहूं की फसल अच्छी हुई है। मुझे पटना में मालूम हुआ कि पूर्णिया जिले तथा कुछ और जिलों में आजकल गेहूं का भाव 50 रुपये मन हो गया है। इसका असर किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर पड़ सकता है। मंत्री जी, स्वयं जानते हैं कि जहां-जहां इस तरह से कीमतें गिरती हैं वहां लोग सपोर्ट प्राइस से नीचे बेचने लगते हैं। आप वहां गेहूं को सपोर्ट प्राइस पर खरीदने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। नहीं तो यह

बीमारी फैलती जाएगी और किसानों को कम कीमत पर अनाज बेचने को मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिले, इसकी गारन्टी सरकार को करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से सम्बन्धित है। इस में राशन कार्ड देने की बात भी शामिल है। दिल्ली में भी ऐसे हजारों लोग होंगे जिनके पास राशनकार्ड नहीं हैं। ऐसे भी हजारों लोग होंगे जिनके पास जाली राशनकार्ड हैं। आप जाली राशन कार्डों को काटिये, उनको काटने में कोई कमजोरी नहीं दिखाई जानी चाहिए। लेकिन जिन गरीब लोगों के पास राशन कार्ड न हों उनको राशन कार्ड देने की भी पूरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

अब मैं आपको अपने क्षेत्र पटना का उदाहरण देता हूं। पटना मे एक मुगलपुरा मोहल्ला है जो कि गरीब मुसलमानो का मोहल्ला या वार्ड है। बहुत मुसलमान वहां रहते हैं। वहां पर एक मीटिंग हुई और मेरे पास शिकायत पहुंची कि वहां बहुत से लोगों के पास राशन कार्ड नहीं हैं। इसमें दिक्कत यह होती है कि मान लीजिए किसी एक के नाम में कार्ड है, उसके चार लड़के हो गये और वे चारों अलग-अलग हो गये। उनके नाम से राशन कार्ड नहीं बन पाते। उन लड़कों के भी बच्चे हो गये, उनके कार्ड भी नहीं बनते। तीन-तीन, चार-चार भाई हैं। वे हफ्तावारी राशन लेते हैं। उनके राशन कार्ड नहीं बने हैं। जो चलता-फुरता होता है या मुखर होता है, उसका राशन कार्ड बन जाता है। जो चुपचाप रहता है, उसका राशन कार्ड नहीं बन पाता। सभापति जी, राशन कार्ड की सचमुच में उन लोगों को जरूरत है जो मंहगी चीजे नहीं खरीद पाते हैं। आप ऐसे लोगों को राशन कार्ड दीजिए जो कि वास्तव में गरीब हैं और उन्हें चीजें राशनकार्ड पर सप्लाई कीजिए।

एक जमाने में केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल में राशन में 18 और 20 चीजें तक दी जाती थीं। यह सभी जगह पर नहीं होती थीं। बहुत-सी जगहों पर तो राशन में चार-पांच चीजें ही सप्लाई होती हैं। आप सचमुच में उन्हें राशन कार्ड अवश्य दीजिए जो बाजार से मंहगी चीजें नहीं खरीद सकते हैं।

किसी की चोर बाजारी की शिकायत पर आप किसी दुकानदार का नाम काट देते हैं। मुकद्दमा चलता है। उस पर मुकद्दमा चलाएं। कानून के तहत मुकद्दमा बहुत दिनों तक चलता रहता है, कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए, जैसे समरी ट्रायल कई जगह हुआ। बिहार शरीफ में हुआ, जमशेदपुर में हुआ, समरी ट्रायल के जरिए जल्दी फैसला करने से जो उपभोक्ता हैं, उनको कठिनाई नहीं होगी। दूकान कटी, तुरन्त सजा हुई, दूसरी दूकान मिली, इससे दूसरों पर भी अच्छा असर पड़ता है। नहीं तो महीनों तक मुकद्दमा चल रहा है, दुकान कटी हुई है। अगर आपकी कृपा हो गई तो दूसरी दुकान में टैग कर दिया। उसमें भी लोगों को दूर जाने मे कठिनाई होती है। इसमें उस दुकानदार को भी चोरबाज़ारी करने का मौका मिल जाता है। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो लोग पकड़े जाएं उनके खिलाफ तुरंत ही कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। जल्दी ही दूसरी दुकान दी जाए। इससे लोगों को कठिनाई नहीं होगी। अभी बनारसी दास जी ने ठीक ही बताया है कि इंस्पेक्टर का महीना बंधा रहता है। इसलिए दुकानदार बेचारा ब्लैक मार्केटिंग नहीं करेगा तो क्या करेगा। इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अंत मैं मिलावट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इस सिलसिले में भी समरी ट्रायल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। लोगों को कम दें लेकिन स्वस्थकर भोजन दें। मिलावट एक राष्ट्रीय अपराध है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से कहिए।

श्री राजकुमार शास्त्री : सरकार तो एक ही है। सब लोग आपस में बैठकर इस बारे में

व्यवस्था करें। अंत में मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए इतना ही कहूंगा कि मूद की दर को आप जरूर बढ़ा दीजिए।

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। जैसा कि सभी सदस्यों ने कहा है, मैं भी इसी राय का हूं कि डिपाजिट्स और पेमेंट्स के एरियर्स हैं, उनका रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट 6 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 15 परसेंट किया जाना चाहिए। साथ में यह भी होना चाहिए कि जब रिफण्ड करने की आवश्यकता हो तब सेंटर गवर्नमेंट को भी 15 परसेंट रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट रखना चाहिए। क्योंकि पार्टी अपील कर देती है, अपील करने के बाद सक्सेसफुल हो जाती है तो सक्सेसफुल होने के बाद अमाउंट रिफंड करने का जो प्रावीजन है तो इसमें भी 15 परसेंट इंट्रेस्ट गवर्नमेंट को रिफंड कर देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में चीनी तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एवेलेबल होती है। लेकिन सुदूर क्षेत्रों में गेहूं रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में नहीं पहुंचता। कोई भी तेल वहां उपलब्ध नहीं होता। कैरोसिन आइल उपलब्ध नहीं होता और कपड़े के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ ब्लाक लेबल पर एक दुकान आपने मुकर्रर की हुई है। हमारे जिले में आठ पंचायत समितियां हैं और उचित दर की आठ ही दुकानें कपड़े की वहां पर हैं। जो मार्किट रेट है, वही रेट वहां पर है। उसमें कोई भी अन्तर नहीं है। कपड़ा ऐसा रफ मिलता है जिसको कोई भी लेना पसन्द नहीं करता। दो साल पहले कपड़ा अच्छा मिलता था लेकिन अब तो इन्फीरियर क्वालिटी का मिल रहा है। फेअर प्राइस शाप्स का कोई भी दुकानदार ईमानदारी से काम नहीं करता। ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन चार्जेज, जो रियल चार्जेस हैं, उनका पचास परसेंट मिलते हैं। जितने मिलने चाहिए, उतने नहीं मिलते हैं। यह प्रोविजन होना चाहिए कि कलैक्टर की रिकमण्डेशन के आधार पर मिलें। राजस्थान में विशेषकर मेरे क्षेत्र में जितनी भी फेअर प्राइस शाप्स चल रही है, उनमें ईमानदारी नहीं है। उसका बड़ा खराब असर लोगों पर पड़ता है। जो ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहता है, वह भी नहीं कर सकता। रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में तो कठिनाई यह है कि कोल नहीं मिलता। इसकी वजह से बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बाड़मेर जिले में या डिवीजनल हैड-क्वार्टर्स में कोई भी एल०पी०जी० की एजेंसी नहीं है। इसी प्रकार जलाऊ कोयले की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पेड़ों को न काटा जाए तो जलाऊ कोयले के लिए रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जहां पर लकड़ी का भयंकर संकट है, वहां व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। इन्सपैक्टर्स के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। इंसपैक्टर्स अगर गांव में जाते हैं और दस केसेज मिल जाते हैं तो अच्छी रिश्वत उनको मिल जाती है। कोई एक-आधा मामला पुट-अप कर देते हैं और चालान भी प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाता है अन्यथा उन दस केसेज को इल्लीगल ग्रेटीफिकेशन करके समाप्त कर देते हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो भ्रष्ट इन्सपैक्टर्स हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाए जाएं। इन्सपैक्टर्स और डिस्ट्रीक्ट लेबल के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होती है तो उनका हौसला बढ़ जाता है। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली गरीब आदमियों की मदद के लिए है। लेकिन शहर के गरीब और अमीर दोनों को इसका लाभ मिल जाता है। परन्तु गांवों के गरीब लोगों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। इस लिए हमें इन लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाने की दिशा में विचार करना चाहिए। दूसरे, आपका कहना है कि आपके पास 12 मिलियन टन बफर स्टाक उपलब्ध है। लेकिन जब आपके ऊपर बंगाल का ज्यादा प्रैशर पड़ता है तो उसका 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सा तो उनके पास चला जाता है और शेष 80 परसेंट हिस्सा देश के दूसरे राज्यों में बांटा जाता है। हमारी स्टेट पहले तो मांग ही बहुत कम करती है, लेकिन जितनी मांग करती है उसका सिर्फ 30 परसेंट भाग भी उसे नहीं मिलता। कई हमारे क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां उसकी मांग का दस परसेंट भाग भी नहीं दिया जाता। इसलिए जब हम लोगों को चीप

रेट पर अनाज उपलब्ध करवाना चाहते हैं तो जहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिलता, शहरों में तो मिल जाता है, हमें उसकी भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और बफर स्टाक को 12 मिलियन से बढ़ाकर 20 मिलियन टन कर देना चाहिए और इसके साथ-साथ जितने हमारे यहां पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, रेगिस्तानी इलाके हैं, पहाड़ी भू-भाग हैं अथवा ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, वहां के लोगों को आगे लाने के लिए अधिक अनाज भेजने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, उन क्षेत्रों में वनस्पति की पूरी व्यवस्था हो, तेल उन लोगों को उचित मात्रा में मिल सके और दूसरी तमाम सुविधाएं मिल सकें, जो आवश्यक हैं। यदि हम उन लोगों तक आवश्यक सुविधाएं पहुंचा पायें तो वे व्यक्ति सही मायनों में लाभान्वित होगे और इस बिल को लाने के पीछे जो हमारा उद्देश्य है, हम उसमें सफल होंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill was introduced by the able and efficient Minister—although the Minister has a gigantic personality—The Bill is a very insignificant one. I know the Minister is a great man and I know him for a very long time. The Bill is not going to serve any purpose. This is what I mean by the expression 'insignificant bill'. I am, however, extending my support to the passing of this Bill. The rate of interest had been discussed by many honourable Members and they all felt that it was too low. I would recommend that the rate of interest be fixed at 15 to 18% and not the one as enumerated in this Bill.

Sir, this country is affected by a cancer disease. This Bill is going to be used as an external medicine. But, Sir, the cancer requires operation. Sir, they are just putting certain tablets required for the headache in the place of operation. That is not sufficient to cure the disease which is not less than a cancer in this country.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister himself admitted last time in question put here in which,—I also participated in the discussion he admitted that the inflation was being contained. We appreciated the Government for containing the inflation at 8.8%. At the same time he also admitted in this House that the price rise was not controlled; he was not responsible for controlling or for stabilisation of the prices of essential commodities. This is a very sorry state of affairs which had been expressed by the hon. Minister.

I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that according to the 20-Point Programme, each and every village should have been provided with a fair price shop. In my Constituency, not less than 2,500 villages are there. But, most of the villages are not provided with fair price shops. I request the Government to provide the fair price shops to all the villages.

Take the price level prevailing in the year 1976 to 1979 and compare it with the present rate of price level prevailing in this country in the year 1983-84.

	1976-1979.	Present level 1983-84
Gingelly Oil	Rs. 7 per kilo	Rs. 22 per kilo.
Coconut Oil	„ 18 „	„ 40 to 50 „
Groundnut Oil	„ 7 „	„ 20 per kilo.
Dal	„ 3 „	„ 7 „
Imli	„ 3 to 4 „	„ 10 to 12 „
Mustard Oil	„ 9 „	„ 18 a kilo.

Ordinary rice per kilo in the past was Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 1.75 whereas now it is Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.50 per kilo. The fine quality of rice is Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per k.g. Ghee in the past was Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per k.g. whereas now it is Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per k.g. So, also is the case with 'dhania' and dry chillies.

Sir, the palm oil is not available in Tamil Nadu. I call upon the hon. Minister with all sincerety and affection that he may talk to the Tamil Nadu government to make available palm oil in the villages. Even I could not get palm oil in a village of my constituency. Then, Sir, the fair price shop people cheat the common man by giving less quantity. The public is being cheated both in terms of quality and quantity as well.

Sir, earlier, Dalda was Rs. 7 per k.g.

Now it is Rs. 18 per k.g. Sugar was Rs. 2 per k.g. Now it is Rs. 5 per k.g. I want to draw the attention of the Chair in particular to Horlicks. In 1976 it used to be Rs. 11 per k.g. and Rs. 5.50 per half k.g. Now it is Rs. 39 per k.g. Rs. 18.50 per half k.g. Milk in Delhi was sold for Rs. 0.65 per litre and now it has been enhanced to Rs. 1.65 per litre. I do not know whether government defined cloth as an essential commodity. Its price should also be contained.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Which cloth ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : All cloth including handloom and cotton cloth. Sir, there should be death sentence for hoarders, profiteers, black-money holders, smugglers and anti-social elements. In the year 1973 I spoke on this subject calling upon the government to give death sentence and life imprisonment for adulteration of medicines. It is high time to introduce death sentence punishment for smugglers, hoarders and blackmarketeers otherwise the prices cannot be controlled.

Sir, today the fixed income group people are not able to make both ends meet and no useful purpose will be served by granting additional dearness allowance instalments and paying enhanced emoluments every year. I do not think that the Central Government and the Tamil Nadu Government are interested in controlling the prices. You are putting your heads together for electoral alliance ; that is very dangerous. It is not that important. Both of you should apply your mind and might to control the prices, otherwise you will be thrown out of power.

Many hon. Members have been continuously pointing out the malpractices in the fair price shops. In these shops, sugar, kerosene, palm oil, rice etc. are being smuggled without any exception. I wrote to the District Collector in my constituency, and they raised certain shops, and could find some shortages, some pilferage etc. But no action was taken. In fact, many of the concerned officials are receiving money from those shopkeepers, and they allow them to indulge in all sorts of malpractices and do not take any action. In view of this, there is need to appoint very honest vigilance officers. There are certain vigilance officers to look after the affairs of the distribution of essential commodities, but are they really honest ? At least half of them are not honest.

I have already told you about the present prices level in Tamil Nadu and other places. The prices in Andhra Pradesh are lower than the prices in Delhi or Tamil Nadu. Whereas we can get rice like Nellore rice or the Chittoor rice at Rs. 2/-per kilogram in Andhra Pradesh, the price for the same in Tamil Nadu is Rs. 7.50 per kilogram. Whereas we cannot get good meals for less than Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 in Tamil Nadu, the same is available for Rs. 3/-in Andhra Pradesh. The Tamil Nadu Government should, therefore, follow the footsteps of Andhra Pradesh Government and reduce the prices of all essential commodities.

In this connection, I would like to know what quantity of rice you are allowing to the Tamil Nadu Government for the distribution system. Further, have the Tamil Nadu Government implemented proper distribution system ? Certainly not. Whereas the District Collector of Madurai and other officials announce every week that the Government policy is to distribute 29 kilograms of rice every month, actually only two kilograms were being supplied. I had raised this question in a supplementary question last month here. The hon. Minister said that he was not responsible for that. The Central Government makes the allotment and it was for the State Government to ensure proper distribution. But if they do not do that, is it not your duty to set it right ? You must see that the essential commodities were distributed properly. Particularly, the distribution system in Tamil Nadu is in a very bad shape. First, you must ensure that sufficient quantity of rice, kerosene, sugar etc. is supplied by the Central Government, and secondly, you must ensure that these are being supplied to the card holders. This at present is not being done there. The black-marketeers must be brought to book.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been demanding allotment of more rice for which he went on hunger strike on 6th April, 1983 for five hours at Madras beach. He was called by you and the Agricultural Minister to come on .10th April, but he could actually come on the 16th April. He

met you and not demanded more rice for Tamil Nadu. Did you supply more rice ? No. He also said, 'no', You should satisfy the Tamilnadu Government and Tamil people. When the CM came for discussions with the Central Government, with the Central Minister, he met the Press in Tamilnadu House. He said that he thought of demanding rice from the Central Government. But after having discussions with the Government and the Ministers, he felt that Central Government was suffering losses so far as rice is concerned, and hence he did not demand rice. The C.M. said neither he demanded rice, nor the Central Government was willing to supply rice to Tamilnadu. What are the dances that he made ? What dialogues did he have ? He was demanding rice at Madras in his hunger.—Strike and a film on the same was made, which was running in the cinema theatres in Tamilnadu for 25 minutes. It was being screened permanently to attract people and to cheat the public, in which he had made many allegations against you. Whether you have a CID or not, I do not know. But when he came to you and met you, he did not demand rice. That is what he admitted to the Press. We are having such a bold C.M. in Tamil Nadu.

Whether he demanded or not, we the D.M.K. Partymen want rice. CM alone is not the people of Tamilnadu. He is the CM, he is the guardian of the State, he is the deputy of the people of Tamilnadu without discharging duties to people.

Whether he demanded rice or not, you are governing him. He is very much afraid of the Central Government, for reasons best known to you and to the CM. But because of that man, you should not deprive Tamilnadu people of their rice. Tamilnadu people are also your children, they are also part and parcel of the country. You talk much about national integration and national unity. We are all one. We are all Indians. Therefore, you must serve the Tamilnadu people also, and allot more rice. But you must see that rice is distributed and given to the public and not to the Government alone. These are my main demands.

Sir, I would like to know whether Tamilnadu Government has supplied rice to the Central Pool in 1978-79. In spite of the heavy production in Tamilnadu, i.e. 87 lakh tonnes In 1978-79, 89 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 and 85 lakh tonnes in 1981-82, in Tamilnadu, Tamilnadu Government did not supply or contribute anything to the Central Pool. Still we demand more rice for Tamilnadu. I am ashamed of the Tamilnadu govt., but still we demand rice. I also request that the high price of rice should be reduced considerably to help the common man in the State, the working class and poor people. The 20-Point Programme should be implemented by this Government. If you implement it, people will vote for you and if you don't implement it, people will not vote for you.

With these words, I support this Bill and appreciate the Minister's activities. I call upon him to more potently, more strongly and more vigorously serve the people of Tamil Nadu and India.

AN HON. MEMBER : Ultimately, you have supported it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mool chand Daga.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, मैं बिल के सम्बन्ध में ही बोलूंगा । इस बिल के बारे में मुझे कुछ बातों की जानकारी करनी है ।

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in my other law for the time being in force or any contract to the contrary, no court, tribunal or other authority shall grant any injunction of make any order prohibiting or restraining any Government from recovering any amount as an arrear of land revenue in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) "

एक बार पार्लियामेन्ट ने निर्णय ले लिया कि पार्लियामेन्ट अपने मामले में सुप्रीम है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपने मामले में सुप्रीम है । दोनों का अलग-अलग जुरिस्डिक्शन है ।

The purpose of this Bill is this—I quote :

> "In order to achieve these objectives, the Government has been vested with plenary powers to issue orders, e.g. for regulating production, storage, transport and distribution, for controlling the price etc. Similarly, the Act provides

that if any person contravenes any other order made under Section 3 of the Act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment and shall also be liable to fine....."

That fine will be recoverable as land revenue. That is the whole thing.

मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपको कुल कितनी रिकवरी कितने साल की करनी है ? स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, एसेंशियल कामोडिटीज के अन्दर या तो आप कन्विक्शन करेंगे या फाइन करेंगे। अगर आदमी फाइन देने की हालत में नहीं है, तो उसको सजा मिल जाएगी। यह एक जनरल सिद्धान्त है।

The man is convicted for four months, and he has to pay a fine of Rs. 500/-. In default, he will be sent to jail.

मुझे मालूम नहीं है, आपने कहा है कि एसेंशियल कामोडोटीज एक्ट के अन्दर लैंड रिवेन्यू रिकवरी की जाएगी। बिल आपने यह कर दिया है— The court will be disallowed ; the court will not be allowed to pass an interim injunction.

माननीय सभापति जी आप भी सबोर्डिनेट लैसिजलेशन कमेटी के सभापति हैं, आपको पता है कि जनता के सिविल राइट को रोका नहीं जा सकता है। फाइन करने पर आदमी कोर्ट में जाता है और कोर्ट उसे इन्जैक्शन ग्रान्ट कर देता है। आप कहते हैं कि बिल के अन्दर पेश कर रहे हैं कि कोई कोर्ट आर्डर पास नहीं कर सकेगा, इस पर आपको सोचना चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा बिल लाने की आपको आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी ? मुझे आप पांच-छः केसेस बताइए, जिससे यह पता चले कि आपको कितना रुपया रिकवर करना है। आपने इन्टरेस्ट लगाया है 6 प्रतिशत, जबकि बैंकों का रेट 18 प्रतिशत का है। स्मगलर्स, ब्लैक मार्केटीयर्स से आप 6 परसेंट का इन्टरेस्ट लगा रहे हैं, फिर भी सरकार में ताकत नहीं है कि वह उनसे पैसा वसूल कर सके। आप यह बतायें कि आप आठ-दस लाख रुपया रिकवर करना है या एक करोड़ रुपया रिकवर करना है। आपने कह दिया—

The Court will be restrained from passing the injunction.

इस प्रकार आप व्यक्ति को आप इन्साफ लेने महरूम कर रहे हैं। मेरा एक सवाल यह है—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or any contract to the contrary, no court, tribunal or other authority shall grant any injunction or make any order prohibiting or restraining any government from recovering any amount as an arrear of land revenue in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1)"

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। पहले भी हुआ है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं कब कहता हूं कि नई बात है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ऐसे बहुत से एक्ट पास हुए हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैंने कहां कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ है ? आज काल कोर्ट ने यह निर्णय दिया है—सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड में यह हुआ है कि पहले से पार्टी को नोटिस देकर कोर्ट में बुला लेते हैं—

At the time of passing an order the court will give a decision there and then.

आप कोर्ट में उसको जाने दीजिए। फर्स्ट हीयरिंग पर आपको नोटिस जाना चाहिये।

If they find that *prima facie* case is strong, the court will not grant injunction.

मेरी आप से यह रिक्वेस्ट है—आप जो बिल लाये हैं और जो उसका परपज है उस परपज से लोगों का अधिकार छीन रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ सिर्फ 6 परसेन्ट का इन्टरेस्ट लगा रहे हैं जब कि बैंक का इंटरेस्ट रेट 12 परसेन्ट है—यह ठीक नहीं है। आपने यह भी नहीं बताया है कि आपको कितने रुपयों की रिकवरी करनी है ?

सभापति जी, आपने मुझे पहले कह दिया था कि मुझे बहुत कम समय में बोलना है—इस

लिये अब मैं सिर्फ एक-दो बातें ही करना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह कि ताल्लुका कमेटीज या डिस्ट्रिक्ट कमेटीज या ब्लाक लेबल कमेटीज मैंने अपने इलाके में कहीं भी फंक्शन करती हुई नहीं देखी हैं। आपकी तरफ से बहुत बड़ी गाइड लाइन्ज स्टेट्स को भेजी गई हैं—आप अपने उत्तर में एक बात बतलाने की कृपा करें—कितनी ऐसी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज की दुकानें हैं जो सोसायटी द्वारा न चलाई जा कर उसमें प्राइवेट आदमी काम करते हैं। एक टिन केरोसीन का लेकर जो आदमी गांव में बेचने जाता है उस को आप कितना मुनाफा देना चाहते हैं ? शक्कर बेचने पर उसको कितना कमीशन देते हैं ? आज हो यह रहा है कि जो इन चीजों को गांवों में ले जाकर बेचता है उसको कहा जाता है कि तुमको इस कीमत पर बेचना होगा। वह उस दाम पर बेच नहीं सकता, बाध्य होकर उसको ब्लैक में बेचना पड़ता है और इस तरह से उन लोगों की इच्छाओं को पूर्ण करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि आप का मार्जिन बहुत कम है। आपसे पूछते हैं तो आप कह देते हैं कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, इस मामले की देखरेख स्टेट करती है। इसलिये आप बतलायें कि आप उनको कितना कमीशन देते हैं तथा इस क्षेत्र में कितनी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज और कितनी प्राइवेट एजेन्सीज काम करती हैं ? प्राइवेट एजेन्सीज को क्या कमीशन देते हैं और कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को कितना कमीशन देते हैं ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति जी, आपके अनुरोध के अनुसार मैं बहुत ही कम शब्दों में बोलना चाहूंगा। जैसा अभी डागा जी ने भी कहा—हम लोगों को भी इसके उद्देश्य और कारणों का पता नहीं चल रहा है। मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को पावर मिलनी चाहिये कि उनके राजस्व की वसूली लैंड रेवेन्यू की तरह से हो सके और इसके साथ ही उन्होंने 6 परसेन्ट के ब्याज की व्यवस्था की है। इसके पीछे क्या रहस्य है—कुछ पता नहीं चलता है, कितनी लैंड इन्वाल्व्ड है, किन लोगों को इसमें लायेंगे, क्या करेंगे—इनके बारे में बतलायें। आइ० आर० डी० पी० का जो प्रोग्राम है क्या वह भी इसके अन्तर्गत आता है, क्या यह उन लोगों पर भी लागू किया जायगा—यह भी इसमें स्पष्ट नहीं है। डागा जी को भी यह भाषा अटपटी लगी है, उनको भी समझ में नहीं आया है और हम लोगों को भी भाषा कुछ वैसी ही लग रही है।

15.49 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*]

यह कौन सरकारी भाषा है, जिसमें यह पता नहीं लगता है कि कितनी लैंड पर 6 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से इन्ट्रेस्ट लागू करेंगे और इसका तात्पर्य क्या है। आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मामले में कितना कदाचार है, भ्रष्टाचार है, चोरी है, राज्य के खाद्य निगम, भारत खाद्य निगम, इनके कर्मचारियों द्वारा कितना पिलफेज होता है, कितनी गड़बड़ होती है, कितना अनाज सड़ जाता है और दूसरी तरह के कदाचार होते हैं, इसके बारे में सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। बकाया कितना राजस्व है, उस पर 6 परसेन्ट सूद लगाने की बात इन्होंने की है। ठीक है, वह आप लीजिए लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह छ. परसेंट क्यों रखा है जबकि और जगहों पर इन्ट्रेस्ट 10, 12 और 18 परसेंट है। मंत्री जी उत्तर देते समय, इस पर भी प्रकाश डालें। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को कितना लाभ होगा और भू-राजस्व पर सूद लेने से कितनी आमदनी होगी, इसकी जानकारी सदस्यों को होनी चाहिए और पूरे देश को मालूम होना चाहिए। जो नौकरशाही सूद वसूल करेगी, वह किसी को छोड़ देंगे और किसी क्लाज में किसी से सूद लेंगे और किसी से नहीं लेंगे क्योंकि उनके द्वारा बनाया हुआ यह एमेंडमेंट है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि इसका लाभ सरकार को कम मिलेगा और जो सूद वसूल करने वाले हैं, वे ज्यादा लाभ उठायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को अगर इससे लाभ होने की आशा है, तो कितने की रिकवरी की वह

आशा रखती है, यह मंत्री जी उत्तर देते समय बताएं, तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

जहां तक आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति का सवाल है, सारे देश में आज स्थिति बहुत दु:खद है। आज यही कहा जाता है कि आपूर्ति विभाग में सारा भ्रष्टाचार है और वह भ्रष्टाचार का व्यापार कर रहा है। आज जो तीन, साढ़े तीन लाख जन वितरण प्रणाली की दुकानें हैं, उन दुकानों के लिए लाइसेंस लेने के लिए रुपया जमा कराना पड़ता है लेकिन उस रुपये पर उनको कोई इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं मिलता है। अगर किसी का पर्मिट कैंसिल होता है, तो उसके रुपये पर सरकार इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं देती है। जो लोग दुकान चलाते हैं, उनको कोई लाभ मिले। उनको एक या दो पैसे लाभ की छूट देते हैं। इससे उनका काम नहीं चलता है। सप्लाई आफिसर, सप्लाई इंस्पेक्टर, सर्किल आफिसर और बी०डी०ओ०, नीचे से ऊपर तक के लेबिल के अफसरों के पैसे बंधे होते हैं और चीनी जो है, उसके लिए 10 रुपये पर बैग लिया जाता है। हर बैग पर उनको पैसा देना होता है। इस तरह से एक पेरेलल सरकार, समानान्तर सरकार भ्रष्टाचार की चल रही है। जब वह चीनी के लिए रुपया अफसरों को देता है तो जन वितरण प्रणाली की दुकान से सब लोगों को चीनी कैसे दे सकता है। 10-20 रुपये पर बैग उसको देने होते हैं। और वह सब चीनी दुकान पर बेच दें, तो फिर यह रुपया कहां से लाएगा। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बहुत सारा माल बाजार में ब्लैक में चला जाता है। इसके लिए सरकार ने अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया कि यह ब्लैक कैसे रुके। मेरी समझ में यह रुक सकता है और इसका एक साधारण सा फारमूला है। सरकार ने डुअल पालिसी चला रखी है। ओपन मार्केट में अगर चीनी सवा छ: रुपया बिकती है तो जन वितरण प्रणाली की दुकान पर उसके दाम तीन सवा तीन रुपये हैं। यह जो 3 रुपये का गैप इन दोनों की प्राइसेज में है, तो इससे भ्रष्टाचार नहीं बढ़ेगा, तो और क्या होगा। अगर ओपन मार्केट की प्राइस में और सरकारी दुकान की प्राइस में 50 पैसे या 1 रुपये का फर्क रहे, तो फिर यह ब्लैक नहीं चलेगा और आपने देखा ही है कि जनता सरकार के समय में लोगों के पास जितने राशन कार्ड थे, वे सब फेंक दिये थे और किसी को दुकानदार के पास से चीज लेने की जरूरत नहीं थी लेकिन अब तो लोग कार्डों को बाइंड करा के बड़ी इज्जत और हिफाजत से उनको रखते हैं कि शायद चीनी, गेहूं, चावल आदि कोई चीज मिल जाए लेकिन वह मिलती नहीं है क्योंकि ब्लैक में वे सब चली जाती हैं। दुकानदारों को घूस देनी पड़ती है, इसलिए गोदाम से ही बाजार में वह चीज चली जाती है। इसलिए इसको रोकने का एक ही तरीका है। केरोसीन, डीजल, सीमेंट, चीनी सब में डुअल प्राइस पालिसी है, इसको आप खत्म कीजिए। अगर आप यह खत्म कर देंगे तो इनमें कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होगा। फिर किसी को राशन कार्ड की जरूरत नहीं होगी। झा जी हमारे बिहार के हैं, वे भी इस बात को जानते हैं। मगर क्या करें, वे तो वही करेंगे जो ऊपर की पालिसी होगी, जो इन्दिरा जी कहेंगी। वे भी लाचार हैं। जब शुगर के दाम बढ़ रहे थे तब दो सौ करोड़ रुपये के घपले की बात थी। उसी में श्री वी०सी० शुक्ला को जाना पड़ा था।

आज हर चीज के दाम बढ़े हुए हैं। जनता सरकार के जमाने में हर चीज के दाम कम हो गये थे। सीमेंट जहां 30 रुपये बोरे में मिलता था वह आज 70 रुपये बोरे में मिलता है। यह डुअल प्राइस पालिसी की वजह से है। इसी कारण से देश में ब्लैक मार्किट चलती है। इसको रोकने का एक ही उपाय है कि आप डुअल प्राइस पालिसी को समाप्त कीजिए। अगर आप जनता के प्रति सही मायनों में वफादार हैं तो आपको इस पालिसी को समाप्त करना होगा।

फेअर प्राइस शाप्स से अभी जो कुछ मिलता है वह शहरों में ही मिलता है। शहरों में ही पूर्ति विभाग चीजें सप्लाई करता है। लेकिन शहरों में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में घोस्ट कार्ड बने हुए हैं। अगर आप दुकानों पर छापा मारें तो पायेंगे

कि हर दुकान पर दो-तीन हजार घोस्ट कार्ड होंगे। उन कार्डों पर राशन लेकर ब्लैक मार्किट में बेचा जाता है। यह सरकार की ओर से भी नहीं देखा जा रहा है कि कितने घोस्ट कार्डों पर राशन लिया जा रहा है। यह चीज भ्रष्टाचार को जन्म देने का अवसर पैदा करती है। इसमें किसी का दोष नहीं है, यह व्यवस्था का दोष है। अगर आपकी इस व्यवस्था की जन-प्रतिनिधि यहां आलोचना करते हैं तो उस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और जन-प्रतिनिधियों के सुझावों पर आपको अमल करना चाहिए। तभी इन भाषणों का कोई महत्व है, अन्यथा कुछ महत्व नहीं है। हम लोग अपने अनुभवों के आधार पर जो कुछ कहते हैं उस पर आपको ध्यान देकर अमल करना चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

आपने सुना होगा कि एफ०सी०आई० के गोदामों से दो लाख बोरे गेहूं चोरी हुआ था। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा। एफ०सी०आई० वाले जो गेहूं खरीदते हैं उसमें दवा वगैरहा मिलते हैं। कभी-कभी वे इतनी ज्यादा दवा मिला देते हैं जिससे कि गेहूं सड़ जाता है। वे लोग अपनी चोरी छिपाने के लिए भी यह कह देते हैं कि गेहूं सड़ गया है। क्या आपने कभी किसी को गेहूं की चोरी के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया है, किसी पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी डाली है? उन पर जिम्मेदारी फिक्स करने के लिए आप यहां कोई कानून नहीं लाते हैं। आप इसे कीजिए।

अगर आप जनता को सुविधा देना चाहते हैं तो एक काम कीजिए। जितने भी आपके जन-वितरण की चीजों के दुकानदार हैं उनको सरकारी नौकर मान लीजिए और उन्हें मासिक वेतन दीजिए। जब उन्हें अपनी सर्विस में मान लिया जाए तो उन पर कड़ाई की जाए और कड़ाई के साथ उनके स्टाक की जांच-पड़ताल की जाए। इससे आपकी पूर्ति में बहुत सुधार हो सकता है और जो गरीब जनता है, जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के 72 फीसदी लोग हैं, उन्हें कपड़ा, गेहूं, चावल, चीनी आसानी से मिल सकते हैं।

अगर आपकी नीयत साफ है तो जो मैंने ये तीन-चार बातें कहीं हैं इन पर अमल कीजिए। आप अपने तीन-चार लाख दुकानदारों का वेतन फिक्स कर दीजिए। इससे आपकी वितरण व्यवस्था में भी बहुत सुधार होगा।

अगर मंत्री जी इस बिल का संशोधन करें तो मैं इसका समर्थन कर सकता हूं अन्यथा मैं इसे जन-विरोधी बिल कहूंगा जिसका कि कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

16.00 hrs.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : मैडम चेयरमैन, जो बिल सरकार की तरफ से आया है, यह बहुत मामूली सा बिल है। इस पर इतनी चर्चा हाउस में हो रही है। इस बिल को बहुत ही कांप्रीहैंसिव होना चाहिए था और सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार, चोरी की रोक-थाम के लिए और एरियर्स को वापिस हासिल करने के लिए जो कानून प्रस्तुत किया है, वह इतना ज्यादा सख्त नहीं है। जैसा कि इसमें बताया गया है—

Sub-section (3)—

> **"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time in force or any contract to the contrary, no court, tribunal or other authority shall grant any injunction or make any order prohibiting or restraining any Government from recovering any amount as an arrear of land revenue in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1)."**

मैं इसकी तारीफ करता हूं और समझता हूं कि बहुत मुनासिब और मौजू कदम उठाए गए हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ ही सेक्शन चार में कहा है—

> **"If any order, in pursuance of which any amount has been recovered by Government as an arrear of land of**

revenue under sub-section (1) is declared by a competent court, after giving to the Government a reasonable opportunity of being heard, to be invalid ..."

यह इसमें कहा गया है । इसमें बताया गया है कि कांपीटेंट कोर्ट कर सकता है । नए सिरे से कर सकता है और वह फैसला वापिस जा सकता है, जिसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है, उसको सब वापिस हो सकता है । यह नहीं बताया गया कि कांपीटेंट कोर्ट कौन सा होगा । यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि यह कांपीटेंट कोर्ट कौन सा होगा । सारी कानूनी कार्यवाही में तो वह नहीं आ सकता नार्मल कोर्स में ।

जहां तक मैं समझता हूं कि लोगों को आपके महकमे से बहुत ज्यादा उम्मीद थी, लेकिन उतनी तवज्जह नहीं दी गई । मिसाल के तौर पर आज सबसे बड़ा सवाल मिलावट का है । आज कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं बची है जिसमें मिलावट न होती हो । चावल, गेहूं, चीनी सब में मिलावट होती है । पिछले साल भी एनीमल टैलो का मामला सामने आया, वनस्पति में इसकी मिलावट होती थी । इससे बहुत लोगों की भावनाओं को भी ठेस लगी । आज खाने की चीजों में मिलावट बहुत बढ़ गई है । दवाओं में भी मिलावट हो रही है । हजारों आदमी इसकी वजह से मौत के शिकार हो रहे हैं । सरकार को इस ओर सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिएं । ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ जो लोगों की जिंदगी के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं, फांसी तक की सजा होनी चाहिए । मेरे खयाल से बाकी सदस्य भी इस बात से सहमत होंगे । अभी तक सरकार ने कोई सख्त कानून नहीं बनाया है । ऐसे जरायम पेशा लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए ।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चहूंगा कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया प्योअरली सरकारी इदारा है । मेरी अपनी रियासत का मुझे तुर्जुबा है कि हम हर साल हजारों टन गन्दुम और चावल खरीदते हैं । आजाद साहब हमारे जम्मू और श्रीनगर में आयेंगे तो देखेंगे कि गोदामों में हजारों मन इस वक्त सड़ा हुआ और सब—स्टैण्डर्ड गन्दुम और चावल पड़ा हुआ है, जिसे लोग नहीं खा सकते । इस कदर भ्रष्टाचार इस महकमे में है । हम, सरकार को पूरी रकम अदा करते हैं । लेकिन, जब बोरियां खोलते हैं तो हजारों बोरियां ऐसी निकल आती हैं जिनमें कि सड़ा हुआ या स्पूरियस किस्म का चावल और गन्दुम मिलता है । ब्लैक-मार्किट में व्यापारी लोग जो खाने-पीने की चीजों में मिलावट करते हैं, उनका मुकाबला कैसे किया जायेगा, इस बारे में मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा । मैं, बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूं कि ऐसा काफी स्टाक पड़ा हुआ है, जिसे एफ० सी० आई० लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । कई बार जब सप्लाई कम हुई तो मुश्किल हालात में वही गन्दुम लोगों को देना पड़ा जिससे उनकी सेहत खतरे में पड़ गई । पिछले साल हमारी रियासत में गल्ले की कमी पड़ गई थी और हमने चाहा था कि हमें ओपन मार्किट में खरीदने की इजाजत दे दी जाए । हमने, पंजाब और हरियाणा की मार्किट से सस्ता और अच्छे किस्म का गन्दुम और चावल लिया । यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है कि दूसरे स्टेट से ओपन मार्किट में डायरेक्टली खरीद नहीं कर सकते । यह तरीका न सिर्फ नुकसान देह है बल्कि इन्टर-स्टेट रिलेशन्स को भी नुकसान पहुंचा रहा है ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Your Government is free to purchase it ; your Government is permitted to do it.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : इसी बारे में मेरा सवाल भी था । सरकार ने कहा है कि हमने एक स्टेट को दूसरे स्टेट के अंदर चावल या गन्दुम खरीदने की इजाजत नहीं दी और वह डाइरेक्टली नहीं खरीद सकता ।..... (**व्यवधान**) हमारी सरकार के सामने बहुत पहले एक प्रोग्राम था और पालिसी मेंटर भी बनाया कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम अपने हाथ में

लिया जाए । बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को देखते हुए यह प्रोग्राम बनाया गया था । दस साल पहले प्लानिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने कमिटमेंट किया था कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को हम अपने हाथ में लेंगे। 67 परसेंट लोग चंद रुपये कमाकर इस मुल्क में अपनी जिन्दगी गुजार रहे हैं । डी० पी० दर साहब जब प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर थे तो उस समय सरकार ने इस किस्म का यकीन दिलाया था । इतने साल गुजरने के बाद भी सरकार पूरी तरह से नाकाम रही है । व्यापारियों को इतनी खुली छूट दे रखी है कि वे अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक जिस किस्म की चाहे खरीदारी करे और लोगों का खून चूस लें । जब मौसमी हालात खराब होते हैं तो व्यापारी लोग बड़े गोदामों में जमा करके उसको दुगुनी या चौगुनी कीमत पर फरोख्त कर देते हैं ।

यह बहुत बड़ा खतरा है और हमें देखना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों की जिन्दगी के साथ इस तरह का कोई सौदा नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह कोई लक्जरी आर्टिकल नहीं है । ऐसा भी नहीं है कि कोई इसके बगैर जिन्दा न रह सके । यह वैसी ही जरूरत है जैसे हवा और पानी की एक आदमी को जरूरत होती है । यदि किसी की कमाई दो रुपये या चार रुपये हो तो उसी में उसको खरीद करनी होती है । लेकिन ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और प्राइस राइज का आज यह हाल है कि चाहे कोई कितनी कमाई क्यों न कर लें, यह अपने आप को नहीं खिला सकता, उसको अपनी पूरी फैमिली के सारे मैंबरान को एक साथ लेकर चलना होता है, उनकी जरूरयात को पूरा करना है । तब कहीं वह अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करता है । इस बिना पर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार को इस नजरिये से इस पौलिसी पर नये सिरे से सोचना चाहिए । क्या यह सही नहीं रहेगा कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को अपने हाथ में लिया जाए और मिडिलमैन या दूसरी जितनी करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज चल रही हैं, व्यापारियों को कन्सेशन मिल रहे हैं, विदिन डिपार्टमेंट काम हो रहे हैं, उनके खसूसी लाइसेंस को खत्म करने के साथ आप एक बहुत बड़ी कामयाबी हासिल करेंगे और एक मसला हल हो जाएगा । इसलिए मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि जहां आपने देश के आवाम के लिए बीस नुकाता प्रोग्राम बनाया है, बहुत अच्छी बात है, हम सरकार के हर अच्छे कार्यक्रम की खुशामदीद करते आये हैं यदि वह कोई गरीब लोगों के भले के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाये । लेकिन जहां तक आपके बीस नुकाती प्रोग्राम का सवाल है और लोगों को बेसिक फैसिलिटीज देने का सवाल है, उसमें सरकार किस हद तक कामयाब रही है, उसका जितना प्रोपागैंडा हो रहा है, रकमात खर्च हो रही है, आप देख लीजिए कि कम कीमत पर लोगों को कितना कपड़ा आज तक मुहैया हुआ है, लेकिन प्रोग्राम में जो यकीन दिलाया गया है, उसका बैनिफिट आम लोगों तक कितना पहुंच रहा है । उसकी जिन्दगी की जितनी जरूरयात हैं, कपड़ा, लत्ता, खाने पीने की सारी चीजें, वे किस हद तक उसे मिल रही हैं, खुले मार्केट में, वह आप देख लीजिए । वैसे कागजों में, कमिटमैंट्स में और जुबानी हमारी सारी कार्यवाही में हैं लेकिन अमली तौर पर ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है । लिहाजा मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि जहां हमारे ऊपर बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों का प्रैशर है, चाहे वे शुगर के व्यापारी हों या कपड़े के या हमारे कोई इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हों, जिनका कब्जा जमा हुआ है, मैं यह बात महज कांग्रेस आई हुकमरानों के सिलसिले में ही नहीं कहता, बल्कि सारी पार्टियों के सिलसिले में कहता हूं कि हुकमरान पार्टियां आम तौर पर इलैक्शन के दौरान उनसे कुछ फण्डस हासिल करती हैं, चंदा वसूल करती हैं और उसका नतीजा बाद में आम लोगों को भुगतना पड़ता है और उसी की वजह से प्राइस राइज भी हो रही है । जिस ढंग से हमारे यहां हकूमतें बनती हैं, हम इलैक्शन के दौरान बड़े-बड़े लोगों, सरमायेदारों, बिजिनैसमैन आदि से चन्दा वसूल करते हैं और जिस तरह का हमारा पोलिटिकल सिस्टम बन गया है, उसका खात्मा करने की भी आज बहुत जरू-

جہاں تک میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ لوگوں کو آپ کے محکمے سے بہت زیادہ امید تھی لیکن اتنی توجہ نہیں دی گئی۔ مثال کے طور پر آج سب سے بڑا سوال ملاوٹ کا ہے۔ آج کوئی چیز ایسی نہیں بچی ہے جس میں ملاوٹ نہ ہوتی ہو۔ چاول، گیہوں، چینی سب میں ملاوٹ ہوتی ہے۔ پچھلے سال بھی ایمرجنسی ٹیلو کا معاملہ سامنے آیا۔ وناسپتی میں اس کی ملاوٹ ہوتی تھی۔ اس سے بہت لوگوں کی بھاؤناؤں کو بھی ٹھیس لگی۔ آج کھانے کی چیزوں میں ملاوٹ بہت بڑھ گئی ہے۔ دواؤں میں بھی ملاوٹ ہو رہی ہے۔ ہزاروں آدمی اس کی وجہ سے موت کے شکار ہو رہے ہیں۔ سرکار کو اس اور سخت قدم اٹھانے چاہئیں۔ ایسے لوگوں کے خلاف جو لوگوں کی زندگی کے ساتھ کھلواڑ کر رہے ہیں پھانسی تک کی سزا ہونی چاہئے۔ میرے خیال سے باقی سارے بھی اس بات سے سہمت ہوں گے۔ ابھی تک سرکار نے کوئی سخت قانون نہیں بنایا ہے۔ ایسے جرائم پیشہ لوگوں کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کی جانی چاہئے۔

یہ عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ فوڈ کارپوریشن آف انڈیا پیوریلی سرکاری ادارہ ہے۔ میری اپنی ریاست کا مجھے تجربہ ہے کہ ہم ہر سال ہزاروں ٹن گندم اور چاول خریدتے ہیں۔ آزاد صاحب ہمارے جموں اور سری نگر میں آئیں گے تو دیکھیں گے کہ گوداموں میں ہزاروں من اس وقت سڑا ہوا اور سب اسٹینڈرڈ گندم اور چاول پڑا ہوا ہے جسے لوگ نہیں کھا سکتے۔ اس قدر بھرشٹاچار اس محکمے میں ہے۔ ہم سرکار کو پوری رقم ادا کرتے ہیں لیکن جب بوریاں کھولتے ہیں تو ہزاروں بوریاں ایسی نکل آتی ہیں جن میں کہ سڑا ہوا یا اسپورئس قسم کا چاول اور گندم ملتا ہے۔ بلیک مارکیٹ میں وہ پیاری لوگ جو کھانے پینے کی چیزوں میں ملاوٹ کرتے ہیں ان کا مقابلہ کیسے کیا جائے گا اس بارے میں میں سرکار سے کہنا چاہوں گا۔ میں بڑی ذمے داری کے ساتھ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ ایسا کافی اسٹاک پڑا ہوا ہے جسے ایف۔ سی۔ آئی۔ لینے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے۔ کئی بار جب سپلائی کم ہوئی تو مشکل حالات میں وہی گندم لوگوں کو دینا پڑا جس سے ان کی صحت خطرے میں پڑ گئی۔ پچھلے سال ہماری ریاست میں غلے کی کمی پڑ گئی تھی اور ہم نے چاہا تھا کہ ہمیں اوپن مارکیٹ میں خریدنے کی اجازت دے دی جائے۔ ہم نے پنجاب اور ہریانہ کی مارکیٹ سے سستا اور اچھے قسم کا گندم اور چاول لیا۔ یہ بالکل غلط بات ہے کہ دوسرے اسٹیٹ سے اوپن مارکیٹ میں ڈائریکٹلی خریدنہیں کر سکتے۔ یہ طریقہ نہ صرف نقصان دہ ہے بلکہ انٹر اسٹیٹ ریلیشنس کو بھی نقصان پہنچا رہا ہے۔

رت ہے۔ لہٰذا میری گزارش ہے کہ ان تمام باتوں کا مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے آپ کوئی کامپری-ہینسیو بل لیکر اس سدن میں آئیں اور ہم آپکو یقین دلاتے ہیں کہ آپکے ڈپارٹمنٹ کے بنیادی سدھار میں، لوگوں کو زیادہ مناسب اور فائدہ پہنچانے کے لئے آپ جو بھی کام کریں گے، ہم ان تمام کاموں میں آپسے کسی طرح دور نہیں ہوں گے۔ شکریہ۔

1

شری عبدالرشید کابلی (سری نگر) : میڈم چیئرمین۔ جو بل سرکار کی طرف سے آیا ہے یہ بہت معمولی سا بل ہے۔ اس پر اتنی چرچا بارہ بجے میں ہو رہی ہے۔ اس بل کو بھی کامپریہینسیو ہونا چاہئے تھا اور سرکار نے بھرشٹاچار کی روک تھام کے لئے اور اپریٹرس کو واپس حاصل کرنے کے لئے جو قانون پرستوت کیا ہے وہ اتنا زیادہ سخت نہیں ہے جیسا کہ اس میں بتایا گیا ہے :-

Sub-section (3) —

"Netwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or any contract to the contrary, no court, tribunal or other outhority shall grant any injunction or make any order prehibiting or restraining any Government from recovering any amount as an arrear or land revenue in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1)."

میں اس کی تعریف کرتا ہوں اور سمجھتا ہوں کہ بہت مناسب اور موضوع قدم اٹھائے گئے ہیں۔ لیکن اس کے ساتھ ہی سیکشن چار میں کہا ہے :-

"If any order, in pursuance of which any amount has been recoverd by Government as an arrear of land revenue under sub-section (1) is declared by a competent court. after giving to the Government a reasonable opportunity of being heard, to invalid..."

یہ اس میں لہا لیا ہے۔ اس میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ کامپیٹینٹ کورٹ کر سکتا ہے۔ نئے سرے سے کر سکتا ہے اور وہ فیصلہ واپس جا سکتا ہے جس کے خلاف کارروائی کی گئی ہے۔ اس کو سب واپس ہو سکتا ہے۔ یہ نہیں بتایا گیا کہ کامپیٹینٹ کورٹ کون سا ہوگا۔ یہ اسپشٹ ہونا چاہئے کہ یہ کامپیٹینٹ کورٹ کون سا ہوگا۔ ساری قانونی کارروائی میں تو وہ نہیں آ سکتا نارمل کورس میں۔

PROF.N. G. RANGA : Your Government is free to purchase it ; yovr Government is permitted to do it.

آپ سے عرض کروں گا کہ جہاں آپ نے دیش کے عوام کے لئے بیس نکاتی پروگرام بنایا ہے بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ ہم سرکار کے ہر اچھے کاریہ کرم کو خوش آمدید کرتے آئے ہیں یدی وہ کوئی غریب لوگوں کے بھلے کے لئے کاریہ کرم بنائے۔ لیکن

جہاں تک آپ کے بیس نکاتی پروگرام کا سوال ہے اور لوگوں کو بیسک فیسلیٹیز دینے کا سوال ہے اس میں سرکار کس حد تک کامیاب رہی ہے اس کا جتنا پروپیگنڈہ ہو رہا ہے۔ رقومات خرچ ہو رہی ہیں آپ دیکھ لیجئے کہ کم قیمت پر لوگوں کو کتنا کپڑا آج تک مہیا ہوا ہے لیکن پروگرام میں جو یقین دلایا گیا ہے اس کا بینیفٹ عام لوگوں تک کتنا پہنچ رہا ہے۔ اس کی زندگی کی جتنی ضروریات ہیں کپڑا لتا کھانے پینے کی ساری چیزیں وہ کس حد تک اسے مل رہی ہیں۔ کھلے مارکیٹ میں وہ آپ دیکھ لیجئے۔ ویسے کاغذ میں کمیٹمینٹس میں اور زبانی ہماری ساری کارروائی میں ہیں۔ لیکن عملی طور پر ایسا نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ لہٰذا میں آپ سے گذارش کروں گا کہ جہاں ہمارے اوپر بڑے بڑے ویاپاریوں کا پریشر ہے چاہے وہ شوگر کے ویاپاری ہوں یا کپڑے کے یا ہمارے کوئی انڈسٹریلسٹ ہوں جن کا قبضہ جما ہوا ہے میں یہ بات محض کانگریس آئی حکمرانوں کے سلسلے میں ہی نہیں کہتا بلکہ ساری پارٹیوں کے سلسلے میں کہتا ہوں کہ حکمران پارٹیاں عام طور پر الیکشن کے دوران ان سے کچھ فنڈس حاصل کرتی ہیں چندہ وصول کرتی ہیں اور اس کا نتیجہ بعد میں عام لوگوں کو بھگتنا پڑتا ہے اور اس کی وجہ سے پرائس رائز بھی ہو رہی ہے۔ جس ڈھنگ سے ہمارے یہاں حکومتیں بنتی ہیں ہم الیکشن کے دوران بڑے بڑے لوگوں سرمایہ داروں بزنس مین آدی سے چندہ وصول کرتے ہیں اور جس طرح کا ہمارا پولیٹکل سسٹم بن گیا ہے۔ اس کا خاتمہ کرنے کی بھی آج بہت ضرورت ہے۔ لہٰذا میری گذارش ہے کہ ان تمام باتوں کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے آپ کوئی کامپریہینسو بل لے کر اس سدن میں آئیں اور ہم آپ کو یقین دلاتے ہیں کہ آپ کے ڈپارٹمینٹ کے بنیادی سدھار میں لوگوں کو زیادہ سے زیادہ منافع اور فائدہ پہنچانے کے لئے آپ جو بھی کام کریں گے ہم ان تمام کاموں میں آپ سے کسی طرح دور نہیں ہوں گے۔ شکریہ!

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Madam, I am thankful to all the Members who participated in this Debate on

فخری محمد الرستم کاظمی : اس بارے میں میرا سوال بھی تھا۔ سرکار نے کہا ہے کہ ہم نے ایک اسٹیٹ کو دوسرے اسٹیٹ کے اندر چاول یا اناج خریدنے کی اجازت نہیں دی اور وہ ڈائرکٹلی نہیں خرید سکتا۔

- - - - (انٹرپشنز) - - - -

ہماری سرکار کے سامنے بہت پہلے ایک پروگرام تھا اور پالیسی میٹر بھی بنا تھا کہ ڈسٹریبیوشن سسٹم اپنے ہاتھ میں لیا جائے۔ بڑھتی ہوئی قیمتوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے یہ پروگرام بنایا گیا تھا۔ دس سال پہلے پلاننگ منسٹری نے کمیٹمینٹ کیا تھا کہ ڈسٹری بیوشن سسٹم ہم اپنے ہاتھ میں لیں گے۔ ۶۷ پرسینٹ لوگ چند روپئے کما کر اس ملک میں اپنی زندگی گذار رہے ہیں۔ ڈی۔ پی۔ ور صاحب جب پلاننگ منسٹر تھے تو ہم اس سے سرکار نے اس قسم کا یقین دلایا تھا۔ اتنے سال گذرنے کے بعد بھی سرکار پوری طرح سے ناکام رہی ہے۔ ویاپاریوں کو اتنی کھلی چھوٹ دے رکھی ہے کہ وہ اپنی مرضی کے مطابق جس قسم کی چاہے خریداری کریں اور لوگوں کا خون چوس لیں۔ جب موسمی حالات خراب ہوتے ہیں تو ویاپاری لوگ بڑے گوداموں میں جمع کر کے اس کو دگنی یا چوگنی قیمت پر فروخت کر دیتے ہیں۔

یہ بہت بڑا خطرہ ہے اور ہمیں دیکھنا چاہئے کہ ہندوستان کے کروڑوں لوگوں کی زندگی کے ساتھ اس طرح کا کوئی سودا نہیں ہونا چاہئے کیونکہ یہ کوئی لگژری کا آرٹیکل نہیں ہے۔ ایسا بھی نہیں ہے کہ کوئی اس کے بغیر زندہ نہ رہ سکے۔ یہ ویسی ہی ضرورت ہے جیسے ہوا اور پانی کی ایک آدمی کو ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ یدی کسی کی کمائی دو روپئے یا چار روپئے ہے تو اس میں اس کو خرید کرنی ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن بلیک مارکیٹنگ اور پرائس رائز کا آج یہ حال ہے کہ چاہے کوئی کتنی کمائی کیوں نہ کرے وہ اپنے آپ کو نہیں کھلا سکتا۔ اس کو اپنی پوری فیملی کے سارے ممبران کو ایک ساتھ لے کر چلنا ہوتا ہے۔ ان کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنا ہے تب کہیں وہ اپنی زندگی بسر کر سکتا ہے۔ اس بنا پر میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ ہماری سرکار کو اس نظریے سے اس پالیسی پر نئے سرے سے سوچنا چاہئے۔ کیا یہ صحیح نہیں رہے گا کہ ڈسٹری بیوشن سسٹم کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لیا جائے اور مڈل میں یا دوسری جتنی کرپٹ پریکٹیسز چل رہی ہیں ویاپاریوں کو کنسیشن مل رہے ہیں وہ ان ڈپارٹمینٹ کام ہو رہے ہیں ان کے خصوصی لائسنس کو ختم کرنے کے ساتھ آپ ایک بہت بڑی کامیابی حاصل کریں گے اور ایک مسئلہ حل ہو جائے گا۔ اس لئے میں

this Amending Bill for their observations, comments and criticisms—A few on the target and much beyond the target. I was thinking that I am being compensated for my Ministry not being taken up in the Budget debate. Last year, when I had the most difficult time of the century because of the worst drought, I had my chance to have the debate on my Ministry. This year when I have a comfortable Position neither the Oposition wanted to hear me nor my own friends and the Minister pushed this for discussion in the House. But this Bill has provided me with that opportunity. Now, If I want to restrict myself strictly to the Amending Bill, it will be finished in five to ten minutes, but because of the kind of criticism that has been raised on the entire food policy of the Government, I will have to speak for fortyfive minutes. It is a choice for the House to consider what it wants.

The point is that there are three kinds of criticisms that have been levelled and there is only one which is relevant to the Bill. Such criticisms are very few because most of the Members have agreed in principle and also supported this amending Bill excepting Mr. Daga, who challenged the very provision the only imprortant provision of the Bill which all other Members of the Opposition supported and which only my friend did not support. Any way, that is one aspect. The second is related to the Bill indirectly, about the food policy and others. They are absolutely beyond the scope of the Bill, about adulteration and other things. So, I would say first about the Bill. The amending Bill is very limited in scope.

Friends, normally when a Bill is brought before the House for amendment, one criticism is that the Government should bring a comprehensive Bill, it is very inadequate. It is the case with almost every Bill that is brought before the House.

Madam, I would like to submit that the Government when it comes with an amending Bill, it comes before the House in the light of experience and the difficulties that it had. In this case, for example, the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1983—this Essential Commodities Act has been amended quite a few times in the past according to the difficulties surmounted by the Government. Now, we have come with one important amendment and that is, under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, the objective is that we must make available to the consumers essential articles at fixed price, and the price should also be reasonable and the commodities also should be available to them. We must make it in such a way that the essential articles have a reasonable price and also they are available. In the light of this Section 3, when you want to do that, sometimes orders are passed to make availabe that particular article which is difficult to get in the market. Under this Aluminium Control Order 1970 issued under the provision of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, we introduced a conception of retention and sale price of aluminium in July 1975. There are four companies in this country which are producing aluminium—HINDALCO, INDAL, BALCO and MALCO. Excepting BALCO. a Government undertaking, the three others are private companies. They have different prices. Madam, I am coming to this because for the Essential Commodities Act we are the nodal Ministry ; otherwise the entire thing is under the Steel Ministry. I told them, 'you better face the House so that you can explain why this Order is required, why they are not paid. I cannot say why they are paid, I will give the facts and figures, but the administering Ministry is the Steel Ministry. I am coming to relieve their difficulties by taking action under this Aluminium Control Order of 1975, under which retention price has been given to all these four companies and the sale price. Now, if the retention price is lower than the sale price, then that company is required to pay to the difference of money to the Aluminium Regulation Account Fund. If the retention price is higher than the sale price, then they are entitled to draw from this Account from that Fund. Now, with this limited scope there are four Companies—HINDALCO, INDAL, BALCO and MALCO. The retention price for HINDALCO which is a Birla Group company, is Rs. 14,365. The sale price is Rs. 15,361. Therefore, HINDALCO had to deposit this difference amount in that Aluminium Fund Account. Similarly. a company whose retention price is less than the sale price has to deposit. So is the case with INDAL. These two companies whose retention price

is less have to deposit. But BALCO and MALCO whose retention price is more have to draw. Now,the question came about this HINDALCO. An hon. Member asked about the money due from them, the amount due from them to the Government. HINDALCO did not deposit that money. They went to the Calcutta High Court. The Court in the first instance stayed them. We went in appeal. They say, no you have to pay it. Then they went to the Supreme Court. What happened under this Act ? The simple point is though we have Essential Commodities Act under which I can prosecute the party for not paying, the party can be sent to jail. The party can be fined or both punishments can be inflicted. But for the recovery of the due, yon can go only under the Civil Procedure Code. So, now we are coming with a limited amendment of the Act. Now that amount should be realised as land revenue. That is the purpose of this Amending Bill. I am, therefore, happy that all the hon. Members have supported this. Mr. Daga had misconception. There was some misunderstanding on his part. Fine and imprisonment under the Act for not depositing is separate. This is about the amount not being paid to the Aluminium fund. Therefore, we are doing this. I hope Shri Daga now supports it. Now this Amending Bill has got unanimous support of the House. I am thankful to all the hon. Members for their support. This is the only relevant part.

There is only one point of interest which the hon. Members have said. Now that this amount is being realised as land revenue. We have said it is both ways. If at any time, as I have made the provision, the court gives an order against us, withdraws amount, I will have to pay interest. I will have to pay @ 6%.

Secondly, I must say — my feeling as a Members before I became a Minister—I also thought it should be higher. Then it was pointed out about the Civil Procedure Code Section under which the court says they have a right-that if you fix up some interest higher which they feel is unreasonable, it can be struck down. Therefore, withoutwaiting for further examination under Section of Criminal Procedure Code, I hurried to the House, with that interest. I will keep in mind what the hon. Members have said. I will definitely remember it.

That was my difficulty. I could not consider further to increase. That is my apology on that account.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Bank rates are higher.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Now that this Bill is over The other parts of the criticism are not directly relevant to this amending Bill. Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty had started in a big way about the entire food policy of the Government. He should have raised in the Business Advisory Committee. It would have given me a chance to get my Ministry discussed. I have better performance this year than last year when we faced drought.

I may tell him about the Food Management Policy of the Government of India. The policy consists of, the Central Governments steps to increase production, then procurement, and after procurement proper storage, transportation, handling, etc., and finally handing it over to the State Government.

Since I have taken over, I have been emphasising very very strongly to all the State Governments including West Bengal-before you take over any quantity or any grain from Food Corporation of India, please examine it thoroughly. Do not give your fit for consumption certificate. That is the only way of keeping control on F.C.I. about quality.

If an hon. Member tells me, I call upon the F.C.I. and quite invariably I get from the State Governments certificate (including West Bengal) that the quantity was correct and the quality was a fair average quality fit for consumption.

I would tell the hon. Members that whatever you are telling me, please also speake to your Governments in the different States whether Congress-I or non-Congress-I Government, and please see this is observed. This is the only way. Once I hand over to the State Government, from there it goes to the fair price shops. There, it is your responsibility. And it is necessary. We can only say, we can only tell them, guide them and persuade them. Guidelines are issued. You know very well under the Constitution, how far we can go. And I hope the hon.

Members believe what I say. I have done what I mean to say. I go to the farthest extent to help the State Governments and also to take work from the State Governments, but under the Constitution.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : It applies to Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Yes, it applies to Jammu and Kashmir very well. Though hon. Member from J & K is not here I would say that about the rice and wheat, the State Government came. I was giving them liberally. Even last year, I gave them when actually I should have reduced the amount. But I knew that it may sometime have a political overtone. So, I did not reduce. That is what I did this year also to certain State Governments. We can come to that later.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Are you afraid of both the West Bengal Government and the Jammu and Kashmir Government ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I do not fear. I say the friends who are sensitive to the criticisms that are levelled by the Opposition Governments, you can appreciate the position. Therefore, I do a little better for them. I subject myself to that thing, to the Congress-I Member. As I said, West Bengal is a deficit State. As you said 20% of the total procurement I give to West Bengal because this is a deficit State. And what I expect from then now is, as Prof. Chakravorty said, once it is given, they must themselves be very careful.

When you ask me about the distribution system and criticise the entire thing as absolutely hopeless and nothing, it seems from the argument advanced that nothing exists in the country. But I must say that there are fair price shops. True some of them might not be functioning. I cannot say that. But to say that nothing functions is completely distorted version of the truth. There are 2,97,00 fair price shops in the country. Well, all of them are not in the urban areas. 64,920 fair price shops are in the urban areas. In the rural areas, there are 2,28,000 fair price shops. Out of them, something about a lakh or 90,000 are in cooperative sector. Now the question is that these fair price shops-whether in rural areas or urban areas, whether in cooperative or in private—are directly under the supervision control and guidance of the State Government. You cannot expect me to do from here.

But one thing is there. What the hon. Member from Jammu and Kashmir has said or one or two more Members, whatever may be the extent of fair price shops, the quantity that I am giving is increasing. Imagine that the quantity in million tonnes in 1979 was 17.94. In 1982, it increased to 25.69 million tonnes. Value in terms of money, it was Rs. 2068 crores in 1977 was distributed. Now, it is 5738 crores of Rupees. It is about 144% in volume and 38% in value. I am sure, it is not the contention of the hon. Members that all these are going to dust and drain. It is not at all. It has increased It has proved its utility. What is required is this. I agree with the hon. Member that it is not possible for the Inspectorates only. You want vigilance. On the one side, you say implementation. How do you want the implementation to be done by the Government ? I want to tell the hon. Member that there is a system. There could be a better system, I can agree. But inspectorates are there. One hon. Member has said that 50% of them are honest and 50% are dishonest. But we see the inspectorates. Neither I nor he does it. What is required is a strong consumer protection movement in this country. I am trying for that. But if yon want to give it a Goverment shape, like some of the cooperatives, it will again be not a people's movement. When the hon. Member said, nothing is available in the country, I would say that is not so. I have a constituency of my own. I have been a Minister for only 3 years. Before that, for 23 years, I have been a Member of Parliament. You should be able to have a popular consumer movement in your constituency. It is for the MLAs, the MPs, the society and the consumers' organisations-they are all powerful—to see that there is a powerful consumers' movement. Please do not expect from the Inspectors of the Department to take charge of everything. I would agree on this point. But I do not agree with the point that nothing reaches the people and nothing is available in the country.

There are a large number of fair price

shops. There might be some fair price shops which are not functioning properly. But a large majority, an overwhelming majority, of them do function. That is why the Poorer sections, the weaker sectsion, of society are able to get their wheat and rice. At this point of time, I will be able to say only about wheat, rice and sugar. About the supply of kerosene, coal and other items, all that has to be directed through the administrative Ministries concerned. All that is not under my Ministry. There are mainly seven items to be supplied through the fair price shops. This is about distribution.

Many hon. Members have said about allocation of foodgrains to the States. I would simply ask : Where do I get supply from ? Has the Central Government its own specified field of cultivation for paddy and wheat? Where do we get from? We get from Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh. Whatever surplus States give me, whatever I am able to procure, I distribute it to various States. All that is demanded from the States is impossible for the Central Government to meet because we are only a supplement to the total requirement in the State. Firstly, the most important thing is that the State Governments themselves have to make efforts, either produce or procure or store. Secondly, what is left in the market, what is available in the market, I procure and, out of it, after seeing the availability in the market, I distribute That is what I do. If this policy is kept in view, I know, the hon. Members will be always angry, rather dissatisfied, with me.

Last year, there was the worst drought of the century. Since I took over, as Minister, several States, including Tamil Nadu, had four consecutive droughts and my first appointment was with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He was getting 5000 tonnes of rice per month and I raised it to 35,000 tonnes per month throughout the year. They were not in the Central pool. But they promised that they will join the Central Pool when they were in surplus. This year, they are in a good position. But so for I have not received any rice from Tamil Nadu. I hope, they will fulfil their commitment because, out of their commitment, I send something to Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura. Therefore, this year, I have reduced 10,000 tonnes from Tamil Nadu's allocation though I should have reduced more. They have better prospects, they have got in their godowns more rice. I have reduced for Assam which is a difficult State. I have to do it. Unless I do it, how can I manage ? you see for one month, but I have to see for all the twelve months.

Rice is not that easily available from outside the country as wheat is available. I can get wheat in the international market at a competitive price but not rice. I get something from Thailand, something from Burma. In my opinion, though this year rice procurement will be the highest, yet compared to the demand, it is not enough. Sometimes my friends from Kerala and Tamil Nadu get angry with me when I say, the country must eat what it produces.

The people in Bihar have changed their eating habits. West Bengal, an absolutely rice consuming State, is now given half rice and half wheat of its total allotment. The other State also will have to accept the inevitability of this logic.

Therefore, I would say that the food policy of the Government has succeeded.

If sometimes you find that I am not able to allot foodgrains according to the demand, please don't suspect my good intentions. Please always remember that my capacity to supply foodgrains depends on the capacity of the State Governments to procure and give foodgrains to me and I, as your custodian at the Centre, distribute those foodgrains to the States suffering from drought and permanent deficit.

I am fortunate that happen to be the the Ministster of Food and Civil Supplies at this stage when the country has registered a record production of 149 million tonnes in foodgrains. In spite of this record production, we resort to import of foodgrains. As the hon. Members know, we do not import anything just for luxury or merely to snbsidise others. Our import of foodgrains is a matter of adequate precaution taken by Government because ours is a country where agriculture mostly depends upon rain God in spite of the irrigation facilities being extended.

Therefore, I have taken that precaution.

I can assure the hon. Members that the interests of the farmers of our country will not in any way be affected by the import of foodgrains that we are making. It is only to take abundant precaution to guard against want of foodgrains that we resort to imports.

It is true that procurement, allocation and distribution of foodgrains has gone up. But in spite of this, I cannot agree with Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty's suggestion that the wholesale trade in foodgrains should be nationalised. Government has no such intention. The food policy of the Government of India consists in procurement, distribution and making of foodgrains available in the open market. The State Governments also follow this same policy. These three points are important and should be carefully considered After all, availability of foodgrains in the country remains the same even though procurement or distribution may be more or less. If I procure more foodgrains, there will be less availability in the market.

Some hon. Members have spoken about adulteration. We have a provision in the Essential Commodities Act for summary trial and two years imprisonment and all that.

Some other hon. Members have mentioned about the transport charges, implementation and inspection. I have already said something about this. Shri Mool Chand Daga replid them.

Shri R.L.P. Verma was extremely critical from the other side. But since the hon. Member is not present now, I will not repeat it and make it known to the House of that extreme criticism.

Shri Ram Pyare Panika mentioned the guidelines and about the 2,000 units. We are trying to do that. Out of 31 States, 15 States had implemented the 2,000 fair price shops. I am trying to persuade the other States and requesting them to do it.

Shri Rajesh Pilot who is not present now mentioned about rural areas. I have given the figures that there are more rural areas than urban areas.

Shri Banarsidas mentioned about roller flour mills. We are giving to roller flour mills procurement at Rs. 208/- per quintal, Our economic cost about procurement is Rs. 219/- and not Rs, 260/- or something like that. We are giving at the PDS at Rs. 172/- per quintal, and thereby the Central Government is incurring about Rs. 835 crores subsidy on the food item which is an important item about rice, wheat and other things.

As regards sugar, the hon. Member was talking absolutely beyond the point. He asked "Why do you pursue two policies ? Make everything open." He wants weak consumers to suffer. Government will never do that. We must be sure. We must make available to the vulnerable and weaker sections of the society through our PDS system by giving the Government support in prices which is Rs. 835 crores subsidy and also in sugar at a particular price at Rs- 4/- and the rest in the open market. 65 per cent is the sugar which we procure and 35 per cent only is for free sale. Government is proud that it has been able to give it to the weaker sections of the society, and we will continue this policy.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लोगों को राशन कार्ड नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AJAD: Mr. Shastri was not here. I have already said that this has to be looked into by the State Governments who administer this. Whenever and from whatever corner I get a complaint, I only forward it to the State Government concerned to look into it because it is not possible for us, over the entire country, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, to see what ration cards are in Tamil Nadu or in Bihar. It is the State Governments who are the proper authorities for this. The hon. Member, through his Party in the different Legislatures or outside on the platform has to take up the matter.

With these words, I conclude. I am grateful to the hon. Members for supporting this amending Bill and also giving me a small consolation in to speak in this Session about my Ministry's performance.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Are you thinking of re-establishing the food zones which were there previously and which you have abolished ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We have no such intention. Today there is only one zone for the entire country. For wheat it is all over the country. Only for rice there is one confusion. Even in rice, the levy free rice is free all over the country. Every State Government has, under the Essential Commodities Act, levy on rice. They procure either from the mill or from traders. Apart from that, the levy free rice is free all over the country. When any State Government want to purchase from other State Governments, they have to seek our permission, but not for levy free rice, because, suppose Tamil Nadu wants, Orissa wants, West Bengal also wants, Kerala also wants, and if I allow them all to purchase from the Andhra Pradesh market, it will be very difficult to procure for myself and after procurement to contain the price in the State. Therefore, normally we do not encourage the State Governments to enter the market as a State Government, but they are free to have the levy free rice from the free trade movement. That helps the country in having equilibrium. Therefore, at present we have no such intention like the past to have such zones.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Is it correct that the wholesalers, for instance, the Karnataka wholesalers are allowed to buy or can buy from Andhra ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have already explained that there is levy free rice in each State ; the private trade or any trade can have it. The State Governments have the order under which they get the rice and the certificate is given that this rice has been levied and given and this is levy free rice which the private trade can move. That is why I said that the food policy of the Government consists of availability in the open market, what is procured by the State Government and what is procured by the Central Government.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : My question has not been answered. A free trader or a private trader in Tamil Nadu can buy from Andhra, but the Tamil Nadu Government cannot buy from Andhra. Is it correct and if so why ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have explained this point...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister has already explained. I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He has not explained.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have said 'no'. I will tell you why there is difference between private trade and this. The moment the state Government enters any State, he gets the finance from the Reserve Bank, he comes in a big way to the market and he can purchase any amount of rice from that market. Any amount—20,000, 50,000 or 1 lakh tonnes. That is No. 1. No. 2—they get priority and they can straightaway move whereas the private trade cannot on that account purchase that amount. They can purchase small quantities and they get 'D' priority for movement. Therefore, this is the difference between the private trade and the State Government. That is why I said the Government is only concerned with the levy rice. After that, the levyfree rice can be moved to any part of the country by the private trade. To freely permit the State Governments to enter any market will only push up the prices.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—

AMENDMENT MADE :

Page 1, line 19,—

for "1983" *substitute* "1984" (3)

(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—

AMENDMENT MADE :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1983" *substitute* "1984"

(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad) (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula=

AMENDMENT MADE :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-fourth" *substitute* 'Thirty'.

fifth" (1)

(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad).

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.50 hrs.

GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERITORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBABIAH) : Madam, Chairman, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Madam, in the case of Legislative Assemblies of the States and this House, the Constitution has already been amended to provide that till a Census is taken after 2000 A.D. the Assembly and the Parliamentary Constituencies will remain as they were delimited on the basis of the 1971 Census. The provisions of the Constitution relating to the Legislative Assemblies do not apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories, including Mizoram. There are certain provisions in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 regarding delimitation of Assembly constituencies in Union territories. The term of the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram was to expire in May this year. The existing constituencies of the Assembly in the Mizoram were delimited in 1975 on the basis of the population ascertained in the 1971 Census. Thereafter, the 1981 Census was taken.

Section 43A of the Act *inter alia* provides that the Assembly constituencies in Mizoram shall be delimited on the basis of the latest Census figures. A view is possible that this provision applies only to a delimitation of Assembly constituencies for the first election to the Mizoram Assembly. Another view is also possible that it is obligatory to delimit the Assembly constituencies in Mizoram on the basis of the population figures ascertained at the latest Census, namely, the 1981 Census. This August House will agree with me that, in a matter, so important as elections to an Assembly, there should be no room for doubts and it is not always desirable to rely on a very strict interpretation of the law. Accordingly, in order to put the matter beyond all doubts, this Bill proposes to make a clarificatory provision that the latest Census figures mentioned in Part III of the Act relating to delimitation of Assembly constituencies shall be construed as a reference to the 1971 Census figures until the relevant figures for the first Census taken after the Year 2000 have been published and it shall not be necessary to readjust the division of each Union Territory in the territorial constituencies till that time. What we are now doing for the Union territories is the same as has been done for the State Assemblies and this House.

The provisions now being made will have application to all the Union territories covered by the Act.

Section 3 of the Act provides that the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of a Union territory shall be proportionate to their population in the Union territory. This section does not apply to Mizoram but the opportunity

is being availed of to clarify that the reservation of seats in the Legislative Assembly of a Union territory for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes shall continue to be on the basis of their population ascertained in the 1971 Census until the relevant figures for the first Census taken after the Year 2,000 have been published. I may mention that the representation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States and this House has already been frozen at the 1971 Census level by an amendment to the Constitution.

Since the elections to the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram have already been held, it is sought to give retrospective effect to Clause 3 of the Bill so as to avoid any doubt and the Bill also proposes a formal validation provision. Madam, this Bill seeks to make provisions in relation to Union territories as have already been made in the Constitution for the State Assemblies and the House of the People.

Madam, this Bill was generally welcomed in the other House. I hope that this Bill will be welcomed by all sections of this House. I commend this Bill to the House for its consideration and acceptance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Madam, the Minister has concluded his introductory remarks by saying that the Bill was welcomed by all the groups in the other House. But while I was going through the records of the other House I saw that it is not so. The government was criticised for delay. I think the Minister should make it clear why he could not bring it in time and why was there this delay ?

My second point is whether we should not have a fresh look at our Union territories. In this House there was a demand that Delhi should be an Assembly and Mr. Venkatasubbaiah rejected the demand but the grounds on which he rejected the demand were not convincing. I think the government should think afresh whether in a democratic set-up as we have we can keep such Union territories without the full status of the legislative assemblies. When this demand for an assembly was raised in this House it was also supported by the members of the ruling party. The members representing Delhi constituencies supported it.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is also one of their election promises that Delhi will have an Assembly. It is written in their election manifesto. If you do not fulfil your promise and a thing which you have put in your election manifesto then people will lose faith in the manifesto of political parties and therefore, I think it is high time that the ruling party should fulfil its promise given to the people.

Sir, last year I was in Andaman and Nicobar islands. The population there has exceeded two lakhs and there is a demand from all sections of the people that there should be a full legislative body there. In a democracy you cannot keep people without the basic right of administering their own territory. What Bihar, Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are enjoying, I do not find any reason why the people of Andaman and Nicobar islands should not be enjoying. It is also very difficult to administer a particular territory from Delhi, because Delhi may

17.00 hrs.

not be aware of the local needs. It is only the wearer who knows where the shoes pinches. That is the basic principle of democracy. I don't find any reason why Andaman and Nicobar Island and for that matter other Union Territories should not be given full legislative status. I think the Minister is a very reasonable man. I find him always very reasonable. When he speaks I always hear with great attention. I request him to just think over it and to honour the voice of the people there, the voice of the people, of Union Territories everywhere. They demand these powers because they feel that they are now regarded as second class citizens. They feel that they are neglected, and though citizens of India, they are treated in a different way and almost a step motherly attitude is taken

I don't say that this Government is a good Government, but even taking for argument's sake that this Government is a good Government, a good Government is no substitute for Self-Government. That is a democratic principle. I don't think that the Administration of the Central Government is good. So it is all the more necessary that a bad Government should be substituted by Self-Government. So, I feel, justice demands that you should extend similar rights to the people of the Union Territories. With these demands, I would conclude, because this Bill has been discussed and this has been delayed and all that. I think while giving his reply to the Debate, the hon. Minister will reply to the points raised by me regarding Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar and other Union Territories.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो मंत्री जी की मंशा थी वह तो उन्होंने पूरी कर ली, मीजोरम में चुनाव भी हो गये और 1971 का सेन्स भी लागू कर लिया। मेरे साथी कह रहे थे पता नहीं चुनाव पहले हो गये और विधेयक पीछे बनेगा। कुछ रेट्रस्पिक्टिव परिणामों के साथ इसको लागू करना चाहते हैं। खैर चलिये।

कुछ मुद्दे हैं, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश कोई भी हो संविधान बनाने वालों की मंशा थी कि कुछ जगहों के बारे में खास तवज्जह दी जाए और इसीलिए यूनियन टैरिटरीज रखी गई थीं कि उनके हितों के बारे में ज्यादा सोचें। लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसा होने लगा कि हमने जहां यूनियन टेरीटरीज बनायीं बहुत ज्यादा गले लगाने की बात कही गई। लेकिन कभी ऐसा लगता है कि आपने यूनियन टेरिटरीज ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो अधिकार प्राप्त किये उनका कभी-कभी दुरुपयोग करने कि कोशिश की गई। आर्टिकल 356 के अनुसार यदि किसी की स्थिति ऐसी हो और वहां की व्यवस्था खराब हो रही हो तो राज्यपाल सिफारिश करते हैं कि फलानी राज्य सरकार ठीक नहीं है, उस पर कोई कार्यवाही की जाय। और केन्द्रीय सरकार उन सिफारिशों को सदन के सामने भी लाती है, लोकतंत्र प्राणाली के अन्दर सदन को विश्वास में लाया जाता है कि ऐसी परिस्थितियां थीं। लेकिन यूनियन टैरिटरीज ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत ऐसी कोई प्राणाली नहीं है। यह ऐक्ट अपने आप में बहुत ज्यादा मजबूत है, इसके लिये कोई जबाव देही नहीं है कि सदन के सामने कोई बात कही जाय या राज्यपाल कोई सिफारिश करे। कुछ ऐसे इलाकों की यूनियन टेरिटरीज हैं, जैसे अंडमन निकोबार गया मैं हूं वहां के लोग बड़े शिक्षित हैं, लोकतंत्र के प्रति उनमें चेतना है। लेकिन ऐसी जहां जागरूकता आयी है वहां लोगों को लोकतंत्र प्राणाली के अधिकार प्रादान करने में क्यों विलम्ब होता है, यह एक प्रश्न है।

हमारे साथी दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में कह रहे थे कि लम्बे समय से यह बात आती रही है कि दिल्ली के लोगों को कम-से-कम एक फुलफ्लैज्ड असेम्बली का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये। आप खुद भी कहते हैं कि वह फुल-फ्लैज्ड है, कुछ ही अधिकार हमने ले रखे हैं, बाकी कार्य दिल्ली के जन-प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा संचालित होता है। फुल-फ्लैज्ड के सम्बन्ध में हो सकता है कि पिछले कुछ खट्टे-मीठे अनुभव हों, लेकिन उन पर ही सारा भविष्य निर्भर नहीं करता इस मामले में और भी एक्सपेरीमैंट करने चाहिए।

मेरे साथी अंडमान निकोबार के बारे में कुछ बातें कह रहे थे, मैं उनसे सहमति नहीं रखूंगा। यह मान लिया जाये कि अंडमान-निकोबार में ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है लेकिन दिल्ली की है। मैं स्वयं अंडमान-निकोबार में कम्पबैल-वे तक गया था। वहां की स्थिति ऐसी हो सकती है कि दिल्ली का केन्द्रीय शासन उनके लिये फायदेमन्द हो, लेकिन दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है, जहां लोगों में जागरूकता है और जहां आपके समक्ष राज्य चलाने वाली बात है। उस अधिकार से दिल्ली को वंचित रखने का कोई तर्क मुझे समझ में नहीं आता। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इस पर रोशनी डालने का प्रयास करें। जो यूनियन टैरेटरीज ऐक्ट, 1963 है, इसके कहां तक सदुपयोग और दुरुपयोग की बात है, यह शंका पैदा करता है।

मेरा कहना यह भी है कि इस बिल में क्यों नहीं एक और संशोधन लाया जाये ? उसमें इतना जरूर कर देना चाहिए कि सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाये। यदि कहीं इस प्रकार की बात राज्य सरकार के खिलाफ पैदा होती है तो कम-से-कम इस सदन के समक्ष वह बात आये और सदन उस पर विचार करे, क्योंकि यह सदन सर्वोच्च सत्ता है और जन-प्रतिनिधित्व का एक शीशा है जिसमें लोग देखते हैं कि क्या हो रहा है ? मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस लोक-तंत्री प्रणाली को और मजबूत बनाने के लिये अगर आप ज्यादा कुछ न कर सकें तो इस एक्ट में यह संशोधन जरूर लायें जिससे इस सदन में इस तरह की बातों पर विचार हो सके।

मान लीजिये कि आपकी सरकार न हो, हो सकता है कि कल अपोजिशन वाले सत्ता में आ जायें तो कहीं कोई भी ऐसे कानून का गलत इस्तेमाल न करे, इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गवर्नमेंट के यूनियन टैरेटरीज (अमैंडमैंट) बिल, 1984 का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

इसमें मिजोरम के चुनाव में परिसीमन, डी-लिमिटेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसका अभिप्राय: केवल यही है कि चुनाव के पूर्व इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आपने इसमें प्रावधान किया है कि इसको रिट्रौस्पैक्टिव इफैक्ट से मान लिया जाये, इसलिये ऐसी कोई खास बात नहीं है। जब आपने ऐसा कानून पहले पास कर दिया कि 1971 की सैन्सेज को डी-लिमिटेशन के लिये माना जाएगा और तब तक कोई इस प्रकार का परिसीमन या डी-लिमिटेशन नहीं होगा, तो इसमें कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है। मगर सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में यह सावधानी निश्चित तरीके से बरतनी चाहिये थी कि इस कानून को पहले ले आती ताकि विरोधी भाइयों को आज जो कहने का मौका मिल गया, वह न मिलता।

इन्होंने संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में खासतौर से असेम्बलीज बनाने की बात भी कही है। मैं उस राय से सहमत नहीं हूं, क्योंकि दिल्ली की यूनियन टैरेटरी का भी प्रश्न है, जहां पर सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट का भी हैड-क्वार्टर है और दिल्ली में अलग से प्रान्तीय सरकार कायम हो जाये तो निश्चित रूप से कन्फिलिक्टिंग चीज पैदा हो जायेंगी। इसलिये दिल्ली में असेम्बली बनाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। केवल इतना ही है कि दिल्ली को जिस प्रकार की जन-सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है, वह मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल के द्वारा दी गई हैं। मैट्रोपोलिटीन काउन्सिल के द्वारा दी गई है। उनको स्वायत्तता और व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में विशेष तौर से जिक्र है। इसलिए इस प्रावधान की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अंडमान निकोबार में एडवाइजरी बाडी बनी हुई है, उसको किसी भी प्रकार का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। उस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को काउन्सिल में परिवर्तित करदें और उसमें इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर दें, ताकि वहां का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक प्रकार से चल सके। यदि आप इस व्यवस्था को निश्चित तरीके से लागू करेंगे, तो वहां की कठिनाइयां दूर होंगी। अभी राजेश जी जिक्र कर रहे हैं, हमें भी वहां जाकर स्थिति को देखने का मौका मिला है। जिससे मालूम पड़ता है कि बहुत सी चीजों में कठिनाई आ जाती है, सरकार के अधिकारी लोग पूरे तरीके से दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं। खास तौर से खाद्यान्नों के मामले में मैं कहना चाहता हूं। खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। लैंड रिफार्म्स के संबध में बहुत सारी व्यवस्थायें नहीं हैं। जो व्यवस्था सरकार कर सकती है और उनको सरकारी अधिकारी समय पर नहीं करते हैं, इस लिए जनता के प्रतिनिधि अगर वहां पर हैं, चुनाव के जरिए से काउन्सिल के द्वारा, नामिनेशन के द्वारा ऐसे लोग नोमिनेट हों जो वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को, वहां के गवर्नर को वहां की कठिनाइयों के बारे में बराबर सूचित करते रहें, तो

कठिनाइयां दूर हो सकती हैं। आवागमन के साधन वहां पर हैं नहीं, जहाज भी वहां उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। इसलिए एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में अगर वहां का लोकल आदमी बैठे तो निश्चित तरीके से वहां की कठिनाइयों के संबंध में विशेष तौर से तवज्जह दे सकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस बिल को देखा है, संभवत: माननीय सदस्यों ने धारा 3 (5) और धारा 43 के बारे में विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। लेकिन धारा 3(2) के संशोधन के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त नहीं किए हैं। मैंने इस बिल के उद्देश्यों को भी पढ़ा है। धारा-3 में जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया है, वही महान तत्व है। इसमें आरक्षण का सवाल है। सन् 1971 में जनगणना हो चुकी है, सन् 1981 में भी जनगणना हो गई है। 1971 की जनगणना में नया परिसीमन नहीं कर सके, 1981 में नहीं हुआ और 2000 से पहले आप कहीं भी देश में विधान सभाओं और लोकसभा के क्षेत्र में परिसीमन नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। इसी तरीके से संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत जो स्टेट आते है, वहां भी आप करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। एक छोटे से स्टेट में चुनाव भी करा लिए हैं, इससे पूर्व कुछ नहीं कर पाए, अब आप संशोधन ला रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने देश में कानून काफी बना लिए हैं। एक-एक बात का कानून है, लेकिन उस कानून पर अमल होता है या नहीं, आपका प्रशासनतन्त्र उस कानून को देखता है या नहीं, इसमें मुझे सन्देह है। मैं ऐसा मानकर चलता हूं कि इस देश में कानून को तभी देखा जाता है, जब कोई चीज आकर बिगड़ जाती है। जब कानूनी सीमायें टूट जाती हैं। ऐसी ही हालत हमारे देश में परिसीमन की है। परिसीमन की सीमा टूट गई है। जो पहले विधान सभा का क्षेत्र एक लाख का था, आज वह दो लाख से ऊपर हो गया है। लेकिन आप परिसीमन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूं—यदि आप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो कानून को बदलो, संशोधन करो कह दो कि अब विधान सभा का क्षेत्र दो लाख का होगा, उसमें दो लाख मतदाता होंगे। एक तरफ तो आपने मतदान को मूल-अधिकार में शामिल किया है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ न मालूम कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो हर बार मतदान से वंचित रह जाते हैं, मतदाता सूची में उनके नाम नहीं हैं और जानबूझ कर आप उनको मतदाता सूची में शामिल नहीं करवा रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप परिसीमन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तथा मतदाताओं की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है। अपने सेल्फ-इन्टरेस्ट में सरकार, अपनी गलती के कारण कानून को बार-बार बदले—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। यदि जनहित के कारण बदले तब तो बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन इस तरह के संशोधन लाते जाइये, इससे जनहित नहीं हो रहा है।

मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है—परिसीमन के बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिये। यदि आप ऐसा समझते हैं कि परिसीमन करेंगे तो लोक सभा में या विधान सभाओं में उतनी जगह नहीं है—जहां सबको एकोमोडेट किया जा सकेगा, सदस्यों की संख्या दुगनी हो जायेगी—तो आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं कि मतदाताओं की सीमा संख्या बदल दीजिये, जहां पहले एक लाख मतदाताओं पर सदस्य चुना जाता था, उसको दो लाख कर दीजिये, लेकिन कुछ तो करना ही पड़ेगा। कुछ इस तरह का कानूनी पहलू बनाइये जिससे लोगों का कानून में विश्वास बना रहे। आपने ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी है—जिससे लोगों का धीरे-धीरे कानून के प्रति विश्वास उठ रहा है। इसलिये दो तीन चीजों की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

सबसे पहला तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के आरक्षण का सवाल है। उनकी संख्या पहले से बढ़ी है। किसी भी प्रदेश की विधान सभा या लोक सभा में उनकी जितनी सीटें आरक्षित हैं, यदि जनगणना करायेंगे तो मेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि उनके लिये कम से कम

10-15 परसेंट सीटें बढ़ानी पड़ेंगी। मैं यदि यह आशंका करूं या देश के शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के आने वाले लोग इस बात की आशंका करें कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि हमारी सीटें बढ़ जाएंगी, इस डर से सरकार परिसीमन नहीं करा रही है। सरकारी सेवाओं में जहां-जहां आरक्षण है, जिन-जिन जगहों पर आरक्षण है—आप अभी तक उनको पूरा नहीं करा पाये हैं।

1980 में जब मैं यहां आया था, उस समय आरक्षण का काल बढ़ाने का संशोधन आया था और मैंने उस समय उसका विरोध किया था। मैं जातिगत आरक्षण का विरोधी हूं और वह तर्क में दे चुका हूं, लिख कर भी दे चुका हूं, क्योंकि जिस समय आरक्षण किया गया था उस समय इन जातियों की 99 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या आजीविका के लिये दूसरों पर आश्रित थी। दूसरों के खेत-खलिहानों में काम करके अपना पेट पालती थी, यहां तक कि उनके पास रहने के लिए भी जगह नहीं थी, दूसरों के घरों में उनको रहना पड़ता था। जब उनके लिये आरक्षण किया गया, तो वह औचित्यपूर्ण भी था, लेकिन आज आरक्षण की इतनी जोरदार मांग हो रही है जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। तरह-तरह की जातियां सामने आ गई हैं और वे सब आरक्षण की मांग कर रही हैं, एक तरह से साम्प्रदायिक तनाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। आरक्षण हुए 36 साल हो गये हैं, सम्भवत: 1952 में आरक्षण हुआ था। मैं भी शेडयूल्ड कास्ट का हूं और आरक्षण में आता हूं, लेकिन मेरे ही गांव में जो मेरा हल जोतने वाला है, वह भी शेडयूल्ड कास्ट का है, उसकी स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। मेरे पास 45-50 बीघे जमीन थी, मैं एम०पी० बन कर यहां आ गया, कहने का तात्पर्य जिसके पास साधन था, वह आगे बढ़ गया लेकिन जो दूसरे साधनों पर जीवित था, उसकी दशा में परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ उसमें न सामाजिक परिवर्तन हुआ है, न राजनीतिक परिवर्तन हुआ है और न आर्थिक परिवर्तन हुआ है। जातिगत आरक्षण न हो पावर्टी और पावर्टी पर बेस्ड आरक्षण हो। आज हम पर एक चार्ज लगाया जाता है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए आमतौर पर कहा जाता है कि हम तो सरकारी दामाद हैं जबकि हम को पूरा आरक्षण नहीं मिलता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के तमाम शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की तरफ से यह आवाज उठे कि जातिगत आरक्षण बन्द हो और उन्हें इस चार्ज से मुक्त होना चाहिए। मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूं कि जब जातिगत आधार पर आरक्षण न होकर पावर्टी की बेस पर आरक्षण होगा, तो 90 प्रतिशत लोग इस देश के एक झंडे के नीचे आ जायेंगे और चन्द लोग जो ऐयाशी कर रहे हैं, मौज मार रहे हैं चाहे वह राजनीतिक क्षेत्र हो, चाहे आर्थिक क्षेत्र हो और चाहे सामाजिक क्षेत्र हो, ऐसे लोगों के मुंह पर करारा तमाचा लगा सकेंगे। जब ऐसा होगा, तब सही रूप में कानून का पालन इस देश में होगा और सही रूप में लोगों को सामाजिक और आर्थिक लाभ मिल सकेगा अन्यथा यह न्याय मिलना संभव नहीं है। कानून आप बनाते जाइए, कानून का रूप बदलते जाइए और फिर उस कानून को तोड़ते जाइए, उससे कोई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा।

आपने जो मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं लेकिन एक अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के आरक्षण पर विस्तार से बहस हो क्योंकि अब कई तरह के आरक्षण की मांग हो रही है। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के आरक्षण की बात चली है। आज यहां सदन में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के आरक्षण की बात मैं कहने लगूं तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज देश में बहुत से ऐसे बैकवर्ड लोग हैं, जिनको आरक्षण नहीं मिलता है। नाई, कुम्हार, कहार, मल्लाह, धीमर, मुराई, गुड़िया बैकवर्ड हैं। इसी तरह से काछी बैकवर्ड है और डूम बैकवर्ड हैं और इनको आरक्षण नहीं मिलता है। आज इस लोक सभा में कोई मुराई

सदस्य नहीं है। कितने काछी और कितने डोम इस सदन में सदस्य हैं। मैं आपको बताऊं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यही सवाल उठा था कि बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज के लिए आरक्षण होना चाहिए सर्विसेज में और दूसरी जगहों पर और मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने उस समय वहां पर एक बैकवर्ड कमीशन बना दिया था और कहा था कि यह जरूर होना चाहिए लेकिन यह भी कहा था कि आरक्षण उनका होना चाहिए जो एक्चुअली बैकवर्ड हों और उनका न हो, जिनके पास साधन हों, जो साधन सम्पन्न हों, जो आराम से रोटी खाते हों और जिनकी रोजी-रोटी के साधन हों, जिनके पास कल-कारखाने हों। इस तरह ऐसे लोगों का आरक्षण होना चाहिए और वोट के लालच में जो साधन सम्पन्न हैं, उनका आरक्षण नहीं होना चाहिए। इससे इस देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था, इस देश की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में सुधार आएगा और आज जो व्यवस्था चल रही है, उसको चकनाचूर करना चाहिए और उसको तोड़ना चाहिए। इसके कारण आप आज क्या देख रहे हैं। आज असम में क्या हो रहा है, पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है, मिजोरम, नागालैंड में क्या हो रहा है। इस पर हमें गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और जातिगत भावना को समाप्त करने के लिए ऐसा करना बहुत आवश्यक है। हम हिन्दुस्तानी समाज बनाने की बात करें और एक ऐसा समाज बने, जिसमें घृणा और द्वेष न हो। अब तक जो उसके शिकार होते रहे हैं, उससे हम बचें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, with your permission, I will start with Mr. Ram Lal Rahi's points. He has expressed very laudable and, as you have said, noble sensiments. He has said that reservation should not be there. That is what I could understand, and he said that the entire country should be treated as one.

Soon after our Government came into power in 1980, in order to respect the wishes and sentiments of a large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we came forward with a proposal, for approval by Parliament, to extend the reservation for another ten years. It was done only because there is a general consensus among large sections of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that reservation should be extended for some time more so that these oppressed and depressed class of people who have been neglected for centuries, they should come forward of their own politically, economically and socially. So, in accordance with the sentiments expressed by a large section of people the government has taken this step. The hon. member also has said, why there should not be any fresh delimitation of constituencies after the 1981 census. As I said in my speech earlier, we have chosen the delimitation of constituencies based on the 1971 census and we continue to do it ; and it will be changed only after 2000 A.D. when that census takes place.

Coming to Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, I am highly thankful to him for paying me personal compliments. He said about the delay. In my opening speech, I have already said that there is some sort of an ambiguity when these delimitations have been done for the first time, in so far as Mizoram is concerned. In 1975, when the first election was held for that Union Territory, it may be construed as delimitation only for this first election. For a subsequent election, the delimitation should take place based on the latest census.

So far as Assembly constituencies and Parliamentary constituencies are concerned, we have amended the Constitution ; and we have chosen the population upto 2000 A.D., and one the basis of 1971 census, the constituencies for Parliamentary and Assemblies have been delimited. So, we thought that there should not be any doubt that the Union Territories and Assemblies also should fall in line according to the amendment of the Constitulion which has been brought forward. Of course, he may also ask, then why are you coming with this. He is a very intelligent and know-

ledgeable Professor. In order to remove that ambiguity so that it may not create any doubt and suspicion among the people we have come forward with this clarification and made a suitable amendment in that particular section. Of course, there is a delay ; we accept it. But better late than never. We are giving it retrospective effect; and we have come forward in both the Houses for its approval.

Though it is not very relevant to the present discussion, he also asked why there should not be any Assembly or Statehood for Delhi ; and he also said, your own members have raised their voice about it, why have you gone back ? Time and again, in both the Houses, this matter was brought.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have mentioned about Andaman also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It will take a long time to travel. First, let us start with Delhi. The reason for not providing an Assembly for Delhi has been explained in this House several times. Delhi has got its own peculiar position. It is the National Capital of the country. Even when the SRC, had gone to the question of reorganising the States on linguistic basis, they have gone into this matter very deeply : they felt that it was not proper to have another Assembly for a place where there is a national Parliament. Not only that the matter has been gone into very deeply. As a matter of fact, Delhi does not go unrepresented. The Members of Parliament Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, elected from Delhi, are in Parliament, they are our Members. So, there is a forum for Delhi to represent and ventilate their grievances and problems both in Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha.

So, there are two bodies, the Metropolitan Council and the Delhi Municipal Corporation which cater to the needs of the population of Delhi. In several countries not only in this country, America and other countries even Washington D.C. which is in Columbia district they do not have any separate House of Representatives or Senate. So, where the national capital is located they do not have any separate Assembly. That is the pattern. So, we thought after going into this matter deeply that since Delhi is adequately represented in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and there is a Metropolitan Council and a Municipal Corporation that will serve the civic needs of the people and whatever problems they have to focus, there is the forum of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Coming to Andaman and Nicobar Islands which the hon. Member has mentioned, for Andaman and Nicobar Islands we have recently constituted a Pradesh Council. This Pradesh Council is indirectly elected through an electoral college. It is a sort of a nominated body, and it more or less acts as an Assembly and secondly, there are the Counsellors of this Pradesh Council, they act more or less as our Ministers. This Pradesh Council functions as an Assembly and they make their recommendations. We will give utmost consideration to what is being put forward by the Pradesh Council and the Counsellors that are there who act more or less on the analogy of the Ministers. There also, several functions and portfolios have been allotted to them and it is only three years old. We will just give a fair trial to this experiment in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I have not completely ruled out the proposal put forward by my hon. friend. We will give it a fair trial.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we have to take up the Half-an-Hour discussion at 5.30 P.M. We will complete this Bill and take it up just now, after a few minutes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Another hon Member asked why there should be a difference between the President's Rule imposed in a State or a Union Territory. Unlike the States the Union Territories are directly administered by the Centre and in four cases there are separate Assemblies also. In the Union Territories, according to the Union Territories Act on the basis of the report of the Administrator, action is taken under this Act not under the Constitution, to dissolve the Assembly. The Union Territories Act does not have a provision for laying a copy of the report of the Administrator on the Table of the House.

These are the points I wanted to meet. Shri Vyas also more or less stated that we should have a separate Assembly for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In this connection, it will not be out of place to

mention that in this we have given the utmost assistance to these Union Territories to come up to the level of the other parts of the country. As a matter of fact, Pondicherry has retained its identity, Goa, Daman & Diu also retained their identity. It was the ardent desire of our late Prime Minister that the personality, separate composite culture of the Union Territories which were merged in the Indian Union should be kept up. So, accordingly, all the Plan outlays have gone up considerably and as a matter of fact, Rs. 99,227 lakhs more has been given in the Sixth Five Year Plan ; in the Fifth Five Year Plan Rs. 65,405 lakhs was the outlay. Whereas in the Sixth Plan Rs. 1,64,633 lakhs has been the outlay, for the development of the Union Territories. So, union territories are receiving our utmost attention so far as economic, social and legislative facilities are cencerned. I also congratulate the people of Mizoram as they have opted for the mainstream of national life They have come out of regionalism to nationalism. I congratulate the people for the excellent verdict that has been given in this election.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopaed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I take by clause by clause discussion.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.37 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixty-second Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : With your kind permission, I beg to present the 62nd Report of the Business Advisory Committee to the House.

17.38 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

U.K. Curbs on Entry of Indians

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : At the outset, I want to submit before this House that it is a tragedy of history that in the United Kingdom, whose people fought for the abolition of rectalism and generated the spirit of freedom all over the world, today in the same country racial discrimination is making its way through the back-door. In European countries nowadays I do not mean the socialists countries but all the rest-irrespective of ideologies, racial discrimination is penetrating into the system. Even in France, the Communist Party of France was opposed to the settlement of black people in the suburbs of Paris. We have to remember that once upon a time those countries were isolated which were practising racial discrimination. But today in Europe, the heartland of the modern civilisation, racial discrimination has been penetrating into the system. In the United Kingdom, you know that the immigration laws which are now in operation, were condemned by the Church of England and also by the European Human Rights Commission. But those laws are still being practised through the back-door. You know that there has been the published procedure and the secret instructions. Both are in conflict with each other. Certain rights given by the published procedure are being denied by the secret instructions. Now, when the matter was brought to the notice of the Home Minister he said that the published procedure would be modified to conform to the secret circular which denies the right to the migrant to have private contact, to have talks with their relatives, to have a telephone talk with the High Commissioner. This is now being denied. We

have to take into consideration how the Indian people – not only the Indian people but the people of the sub-continent are being harassed, humiliated and inhuman treatment is being to them. Now there has been a pretence – an attempt by U.K. itself. Two types of procedures are being followed- one is published procedure and the other is unpublished procedure. Why this is being done is because if the unpublished instructions are made public,then the British people themselves will suffer the consequences in Australia and New Zealand. So, they want these instructions to be kept in secret. But they have not been able to keep them in secret and the things have been made public. The European Human Rights Commission has been taking note of it. So, certain objections regarding the immigration laws have already been met and certain modifications and rectifications have been made.

So far as the Indians are concerned, 33 per cent of the husbands have been denied entrance into U.K. even though their wives are settled there. Similarly, 63 per cent of the wives have been denied entrance although their husbands are settled there. How is this being done? This is not being done under the published procedure, this is being done under the secret circular. Now more powers have been given to the Immigration Officers. At the lowest level they have vast discertionary powers. They say that the evidence about the marriage is not adequate. So. it is their discretion. Therefore, the people are suffering now. They are not given any opportunity, not even those who are detained. From the answer given by the External Affairs Ministry, 1,400 persons from India have been detained and none of them had the opportunity of personal contacts. So, this is a very serious problem. We are fighting against racism in South Africa and unless we are very careful, unless the Indian Government is very careful, racism will feature even in some of the countries of Europe.

Now, our difficulty is that our marriage system is not being accepted. The Immigration law says that unless the husband and wife have met previously, the marriage will not be accepted. That means, the negotiated marriage, which is the custom in Asia, is not being accepted. So, it is a challenge to our very system, it is a challgenge to our culture and that must be taken into consideration.

In the background of what I have said, my submission is that there must be thorough investigation through different agencies. So far as the answers given by the Ministry are concerned, they say : "We have no information that there is a secret circular". But that secret circular has subsequently been made public. Even the Home Ministry of U.K. have accepted that such an instruction is there. In their letter to the Secretary of the Civil Liberties Organisation, the Home Ministry has admitted that such an instruction is there but they say that it is not that the secret instructions will be modified but the published procedure will be modified to conform to the secret instructions. That means, the injustice, the inhuman treatment will be a permanent feature so far as the people immigrating to that country are concerned. This is a very dangerous sign. So, my specific question is whether the matter has been taken up with the U.K. Government, whether the matter has been taken up with the European Human Rights Commission and whether the matter has been taken up in the Commonwealth Conference that was held recently ? The issue should not be limited to the extent that the persons immigrating to U.K. have been harassed but it should also be kept in view that we are fight ing against racism, against the racist forces wherever these may be either in U.K. or in USA or in France. That is the crux of the problem. I would also like to know whether the Government have collected any information from our High Commission in U.K. or whether the Government have taken up the matter with the U.K. Government as to why this secret instruction is there, why the Indians are being harassed and whether they are going to change their immigration laws so that they may be in confirmity with the Convention on Human Rights in Europe ? This has to be confirmed or clarified and rectified.

Our custom of marriage must be respected. Suppose an Indian lady is settled there or her husband is there, the request is rejected on the ground that she is not born in India. In that way, naturally, a lot of restrictions are put under some guise or pretext and secretly and clandestinely the

total quota is restricted. They have not the courage to do it openly because they are afraid of the international repercussions for the House of Commons has accepted that immigration cannot be stopped, immi gration will be there because UK is a free society. That is why they are stopping immigration clandestinely by taking such measures so that no person from the Indian sub-continent or from the Commonwealth countries or from Pakistan will emigrate. This should be put an end to and, as a matter of fact, racial discriminatian in any form should not be endorsed and should be protested against.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, in the first place, I would like to inform the hon. Member that there is some discrepancy between the information which he has furnished to the House just now and the information that we have. According to our figures, the percentage of persons rejected at the airport, not allowed entry at the airport, is not as alarming, is not as much as he puts it. In fact, percentage-wise it is very little and, therefore, it does not present a picture of an alarming problem being faced by the people from India or Asia on entry, It comes to less than around 0.5 per cent. I would not insist on percentages being taken as absolute. In terms of numbers involved, it was ranging from 425 in 1973 to 1,043 in 1982. As I have informed the House earlier, there is a trend of increase in these numbers, and we have taken note of that. That is why we have taken further steps to see that our High Commission is constantly in touch with the Immigration Authorities. They go to the airport and they find out if there are any special difficulties being faced on any given day by those who are travelling from India in getting entry and, whenever there is a problem, the matter is promptly taken up by the High Commission with the Immigration Authorities, or the Home Ministry, as the case may be. So, I am satisfied that whatever our High Commission in London need to do, they are doing. The only other point which has been raised by the hon. Member is about spouses and financees. It is a fact that in the case of any male there is no difficulty. But, in the case of females resident in the United Kingdom, this right is restricted to British citizens, who alone are permitted to bring their foreign husbands or finances, provided that in the view of the British Immigration Officer the marriage was not entered into primarily to obtain admission to the United Kingdom, that each party intends to live with the other, his or her spouse and that the parties to the marriage have met. These provisions clearly indicate that there have been in the past violations of the law and, since they have been brought to their notice, it is within their jurisdiction to see that according to this rule a certain authority will have to satisfy himself that a particular case is not a fake one. This is something which is normally done in all Governments. I agree with the Hon. Member that in the guise of this, genuine cases should not be put to hardship. I would like to assure him that to the extent possible we are looking into such cases, and whenever cases like this, cases of hardship are brought to the notice of the High Commission, we are as I said, taking prompt action in representing to the government and are trying to help those who are involved.

Now, this being a domestic legislation, as no other country can object to our Legislation, we cannot possibly object to their Legislation. The only thing that can be done in view of the very good relations that we have with the United Kingdom and in view of certain historical background, is to see to it that no undue hardship is caused to anyone going from India ; that their rules are not so implemented as to cause hardship. This is perhaps the intention of the Hon. Member in raising this question. On that I can assure him that whatever is possible is being done.

Sir, I would like to confine myself to the subject-matter of the question. There are many other ancillary items like the Nationality Act and so on. Those we have discussed sufficiently in both the Houses.

So, strictly the point that arises out of the Unstarred Question has been raised and to that extent I would like to give a categorical assurance to the Hon. Members that whatever is possible is being done already. And if he has any crores or any information that that rejections are more than what I have

just stated, he could share that information with me. I will cross-check again and if there is anything that needs to be corrected or correct information to given to him, I shall see that it is given to him.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ ज्यादा नहीं पूछना है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब से यह कानून ब्रिटेन में बना है, तब से भारत सरकार ने उनके साथ इस संबंध में क्या वार्ता की है ? जैसे कि दुनिया की तमाम दूसरी एजेन्सीज ने इस सवाल को लेकर कुछ आवाज उठाई थी और वहां की सरकार से कहा था कि वह इस तरह की चीजों का विरोध करते हैं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये, परन्तु भारत मूल के बहुत से लोग वहां रहते हैं जिनका आना-जाना वहां रहता है, वहां पर उनके पारिवारिक संबंध हैं, लेकिन जो वहां नये कानून बन रहे हैं, इससे एक प्रकार की परेशानी तमाम लोगों के साथ आ सकती है।

जिनके संबंध पहले ही उन लोगों के साथ हैं, जो वहां रहते हैं, इसलिये कम-से-कम उनको आने-जाने की सुविधा रहे, इसके लिए भारत सरकार को ब्रिटेन की सरकार से बात करके कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिये जिससे लोगों को परेशानी न हो।

हमारे देश के बहुत से लोग वहां जाकर वहां की सरकार की भी एक तरह से मदद करते हैं, बहुत से क्षेत्रों में उन्होंने जो काम किया है, उससे वहां की सरकार को लाभ मिला है, उस देश को लाभ मिला है। उन लोगों ने वहां की प्रगति में भी योगदान किया है। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां की सरकार को हमारे देश के लोगों के साथ नरमी का व्यवहार करना चाहिये। आशा है इस दृष्टि से माननीय मंत्री जी कोई बात करेंगे और इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। मेरा बहुत संक्षिप्त सा सवाल है, आशा है माननीय मंत्री जी अवश्य इसका उत्तर देंगे।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न का जवाब देखा था। उसमें सरकार द्वारा अनभिज्ञता प्रकट की गई है कि इस प्रकार का कोई गुप्त सर्कूलर ब्रिटेन में प्रचारित किया गया है। मुझे इस बात से आश्चर्य होता है कि गुप्त सर्कूलर की जानकारी प्रेस को है, सब लोगों को है कि उसमें क्या है।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : किस अखबार में निकला है, थोड़ा बताइए। हम कैसे कह दें कि हमें जानकारी नहीं है। आप इतना तो हम पर भरोसा कीजिए।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : पैट्रीओट 3 नवम्बर, 1983 और उसके बाद टाइम्स आफ इंडिया 14 फरवरी, 1984—इनमें निकला है कि गुप्त सर्कूलर प्रचारित हुआ है। गुप्त सर्कूलर में क्या है और क्या नहीं है, इसकी जानकारी न भी हो, लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि उसके अनुसार काम हो रहा है।

श्री पी०वी० नरसिंह राव : कोई अखबार यह कहे कि गुप्त सर्कूलर निकाला है, तो हमें यह तो मालूम है कि अखबार में निकला है। लेकिन क्या निकला है या नहीं, यह नहीं मालूम है। यही उस जवाब में कहा गया है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि जो भारतीय मूल के लोग हैं और एशिया के लोग जो वहां जाते हैं, तो नई-नई बाधायें इम्मिग्रेशन डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा पैदा की गई हैं। तो इस संबंध में हमारे दूतावास को छानबीन तो करनी चाहिए थी कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। इम्मिग्रेशन डिपार्टमेंट का इतना कड़ा रुख पहले तो कभी नहीं था। जिसमें कि भारत के लोग वहां जायें तो अपने दूतावास से या अपने लोगों से फोन पर भी सम्पर्क स्थापित न कर पायें, जिससे कि अपना बचाव का पक्ष प्रस्तुत करने में आसानी हो।

जैसा कि ब्रजमोहन महन्ती जी ने भी चर्चा की है, यूरोपियन कमीशन आन ह्यूमन राइट के अलावा ज्वाइंट कमीशन आफ वैलफेयर आफ इम्मिग्रेन्टस ने इस बात की चर्चा की है कि इम्मिग्रेशन का कानून नहीं है या मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात की चर्चा की है कि फेक मैरिज का बहाना लेकर ब्रिटेन में जो लोग चले जाते थे, उसको रोकने के लिए उन्होंने 1971 में कानून बनाया था। उस कानून का शुरू से तो पालन नहीं कर रहे थे, जैसा कि आपने भी बताया है। तो एकाएक वे क्यों उस कानून का कड़ाई से पालन करने लगे। वास्तव में क्या फेक मैरिज का बहाना लेकर लोग वहां जाकर बसने का प्रबन्ध करते थे, या इम्मिग्रेशन को कब करने के लिए ब्रिटेन ने यह रुख अपनाया। इसकी छानबीन तो वहां के दूतावास को करनी चाहिए थी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां के गृह विभाग के एक प्रवक्ता ने कहा है—

> "We are not against the tradition of arranged marriage as such, but it is a matter which has to be decided by the Immigration office at its discretion."

मतलब यह कि अरेंज मैरिज वहां का इम्मिग्रेशन आफिस ही डिसाइड करेगा। उसमें निर्णय लेगा कि इसको अरेंज मैरिज कहा जा सकता है या नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे वहां के दूतावास ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस रिपोर्ट के प्रकाशित होने के बाद ऐसे कितने कैसे दूतावास के सामने आए हैं और उनको समाधान करने के लिए दूतावास ने प्रयास किया है—यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं ?

18.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I would like to point out first that although there has been an increase in the actual numbers of rejections since 1973, the increase needs to be looked at from the point of view of the increased total numbers also. Whereas 425 were rejected out of 85480 in 1973, 1043 have been rejected out of 2,10,000 in 1982. So, that is why I say percentagewise it is around 0.5. In absolute numbers there has been an increase. Even so, we have take it up with the authorities there and wherever this question of marriage has been raised, we have told them that the tradition of arranged marriages is very much there in our country. Therefore, they should not look at a marriage which has been pleaded by an Indian couple just as they would look at a marriage in a European society. So, this distinction has been brought to their notice with the result that rejections have appreciably come down. But where there is a flagrant case, a very clear case of a fake marriage or a marriage which normally an official would consider not genuine, then we cannot say that in that case he should not use his discretion. This is what I have been suggesting all these cases are being looked into whenever hardship is brought to our notice. Beyond this, I am afraid, we cannot interfere in their domestic legislation. I do not know whether there has been any recent provocation for bringing up this matter before the House. I would like to know from Shri Mohanty and others if they have come across any such evidence to show that there has been a sudden spurt in these things and, therefore, some special hardship is being caused. Otherwise, I thought that the mtater was finding its own level. At some time is the past, a year or so earlier, both Houses were very much agitated about the Nationality Act. When the Nationality Bill it was in the House of Commons, in Parliament, we made representations and as a result of our strenuous efforts certain amendments were brought which have to a very large extent alleviated the hardship. Then in other cases also where there is still some inconvenience, legal methods have been found so that those who wanted to become nationals, take nationality of U.K., are enabled to do so. On that question, I would not dilate in detail because that does not arise from this discussion. So, I would like to say that all that needs to be done is being done. If there are any special circumstances which have been brought to the notice of any hon. Member, I would be happy to take that information from him.

So far as we have made enquiries there has been no such increase either in the

incidence or in the harshness in the implementation of these rules.

Thank you.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: One point has not been taken care of. You have not replied to that point. Has our Embassy made any effort to know the existence of such a confidential circular ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We have already stated in reply to the Unstarred Question that we are not aware of a confidential circular.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : But after the publication in the Press.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Please tell me how does any Government or a High Commission or an Ambassador try to find out what secret instructions have been given and do I tell on the floor of the House that we have made all enquiries about the secret instructions and still we did not get any information ? It is too much to ask and too much to tell. Shri Mohanty has come up with some information. I have noted it. I will take it from him, recheck and see what could be done if there is anything to be done. If the information does not appear to be correct, then I will tell him that it is not correct. So, I have already noted the points raised.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, there would be no sitting of Lok Sabha tomorrow, it being May Day.

The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 2nd May, 1984.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May, 2 1984/Vaisakha 12, 1906 (Saka)

Printed at S. Narayan & Sons 7117/18, Pahari Dhiraj, Delhi.